Instructions for Using

SINGER

Electric Sewing Machine

99-31

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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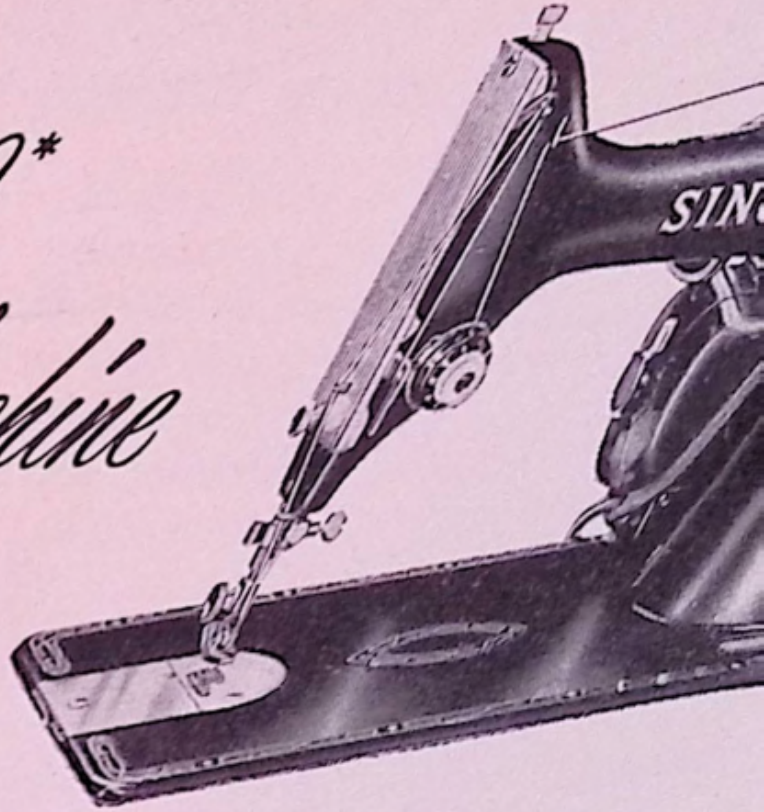
99* Sewing Machine



The **SINGER** *99 Sewing Machine is another in a long line of products resulting from the skill and ability of* **SINGER** *craftsmen.*

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AS THE OWNER OF THIS SINGER SEWING MACHINE:

You have a machine made with the same care and craftsmanship that have been the hallmark of SINGER products for more than a century. We are acutely aware that SINGER Sewing Machines have become an American tradition and are intensely proud of, and determined to continue, this heritage.

Your SINGER "99" is the product of this pride, determination and the unsurpassed technical skill of SINGER. This smooth-running machine, combined with your own skill, will bring you a new world of sewing enjoyment. Exclusive dresses for yourself, clothing for your family and a multitude of items for your home will be yours—all at a fraction of their ready-made cost.

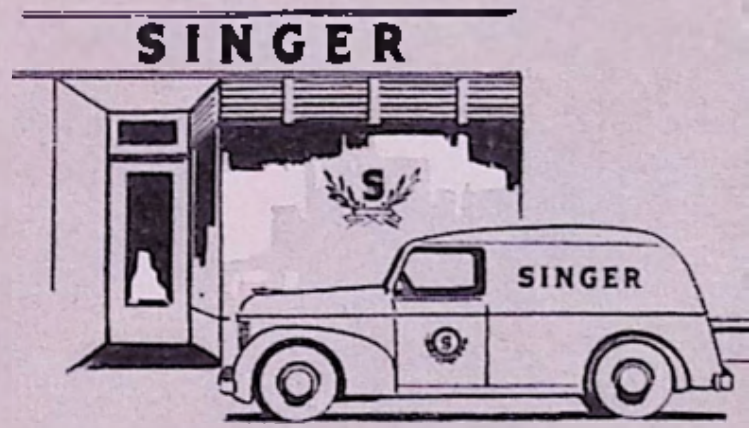
WHAT SINGER SERVICE MEANS TO YOU

Over 1400 SINGER SEWING CENTERS in the United States alone serve women who sew.

INSTRUCTIONS by skilled teachers are given to purchasers of new SINGER Sewing Machines at no extra charge. Budget courses in home dressmaking, home decoration and Fashion Stitching are also available.

REPAIR SERVICE is as convenient as your telephone. Whenever your machine needs adjustment, a trained SINGER representative will call at your home. SINGER® Service assures excellent workmanship, guaranteed repairs and SINGER® parts. An estimate is given for your approval.

And remember, your SINGER SEWING CENTER and the SINGER Service car are identified by the famous SINGER Red "S".



ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

The SINGER* Electric Motor

is located at the back of the machine and is regularly furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110-120 volts, 25-75 cycles, or on 110-120 volts direct current. Special motors can be furnished for direct or alternating current for any voltage between 50 and 250, and for 32 volts direct current.

Before Inserting Electric Plug

be sure that voltage and number of cycles stamped on motor nameplate are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by the electric power company.

To Connect the Machine to Electric Service Line

Attach the terminal plug at the end of the electric cord to the nearest electrical outlet, and the machine is ready for operation.

SPOTLIGHT

To turn the spotlight "on" or "off", turn the knurled switch A, Fig. 2 over to the right.

To Remove and Replace the Bulb

To remove bulb, first disengage lens B, Fig. 2 by pressing it inward and turning it ⅓ turn to clear the lens stops. Lens will then drop out into your hand.

The bulb is then removed by unscrewing it from its socket in the spotlight. To replace, screw the bulb into the socket, then replace the lens.

Before replacing lens B make sure lens spring is in place. Then insert lens and turn it approximately ⅓ turn to hold lens behind stops.

CAUTION: When you have finished your sewing, always disconnect the plug from the electric outlet.

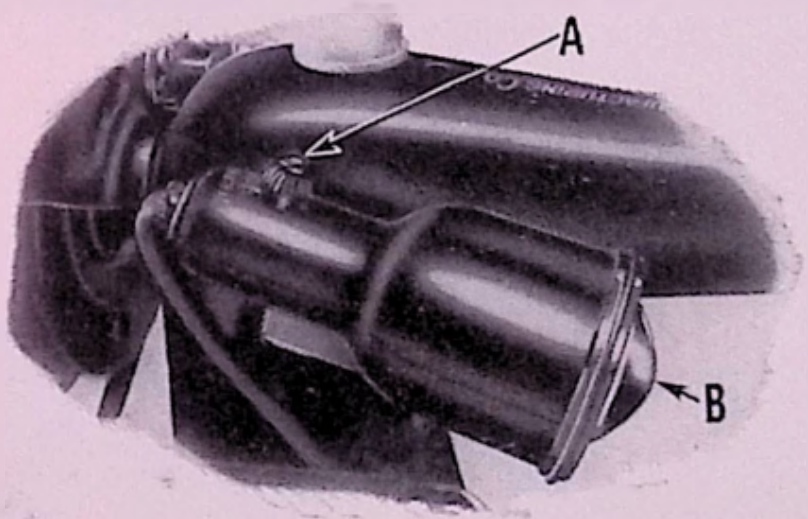


Fig. 2. Spotlight

TO OIL THE MACHINE

Fig. 3, Front View, Showing Oiling Points

If the machine is used continuously, it should be oiled daily. If moderately used, an occasional oiling is sufficient. Apply one drop of oil to each of the places indicated in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, and carefully clean the machine to insure smooth and satisfactory performance. Oil holes are provided in the machine for bearings which cannot be directly reached.

Remove face plate D, Fig. 3 by taking out screw C and loosening screw E near the top of the plate. Slip plate from under screw E. Oil the points indicated in Fig. 4 and then replace face plate D.

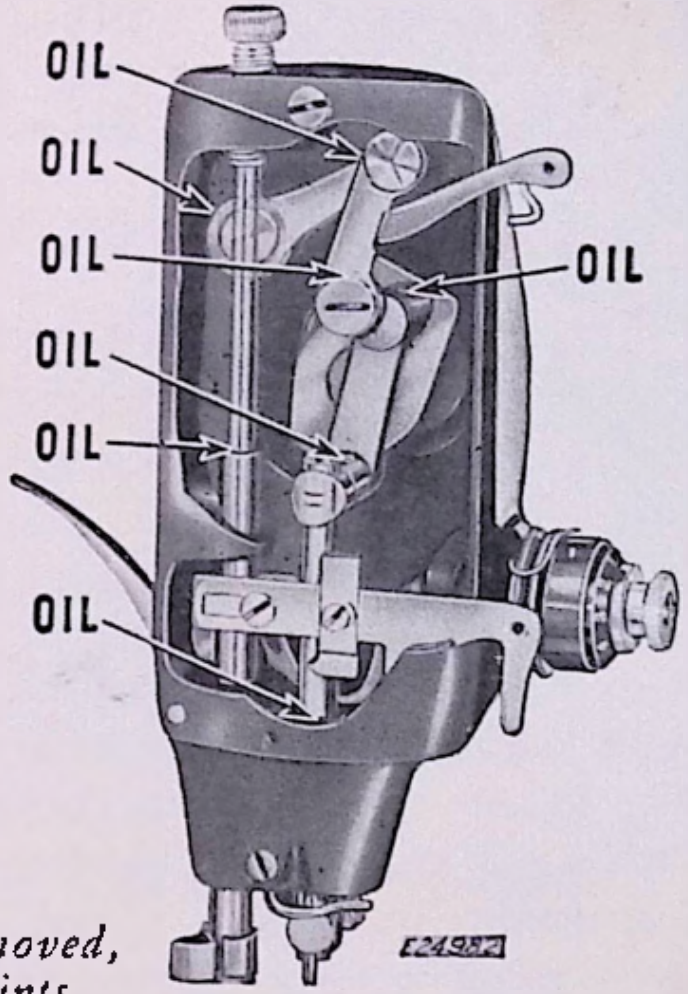


Fig. 4. Face Plate Removed, Showing Oiling Points

Fig. 5. Oiling the Sewing Hook

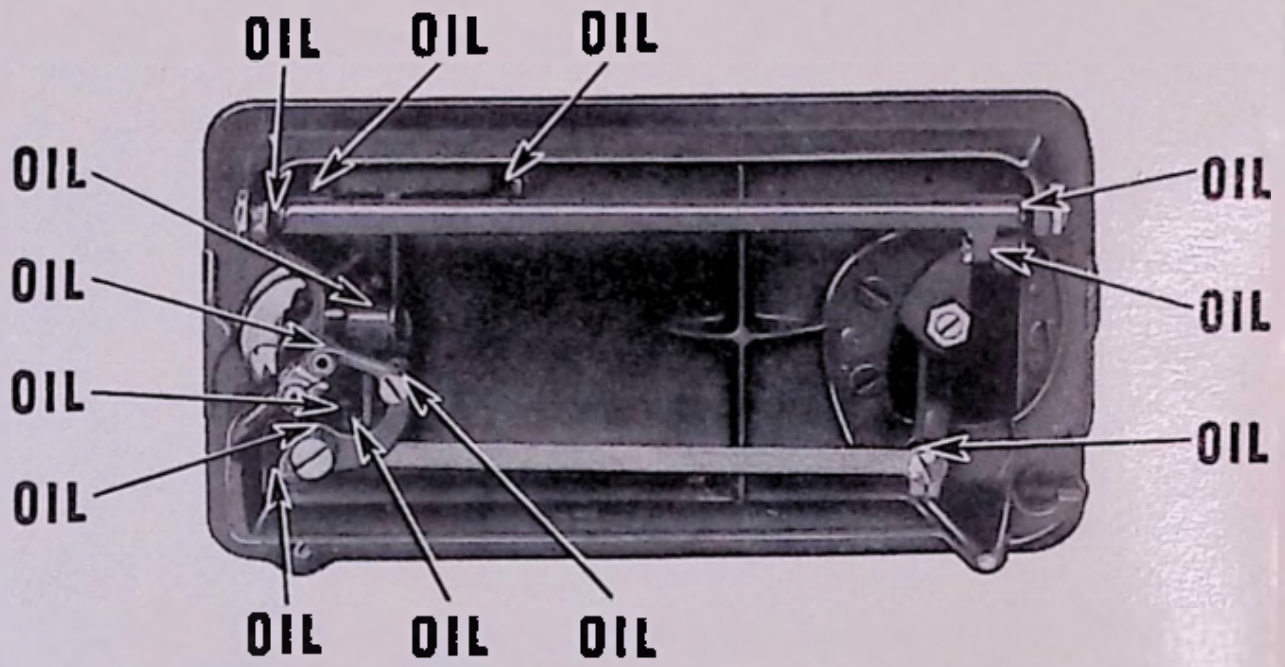


Fig. 6. Oiling Points in Base of Machine

To oil the mechanism under the slide, draw the slide to the left (as shown in Fig. 3) and, after removing the lint and dust which may have accumulated (see instructions on page 31), put a few drops of oil on the small piece of felt at the right of the bobbin ejector at F, Fig. 5. The slide should then be closed. To oil the parts underneath the bed of the machine, turn the machine back on its hinges and apply oil to the oil holes and bearings indicated in Fig. 6.

The motor requires no lubrication.

BELT

See that the belt has the correct tension. This tension should be only enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt tension is incorrect, loosen the screw **HH, Fig. 7**, about one turn and allow the motor to drop downward until the belt has the correct tension, then tighten the screw **HH.**

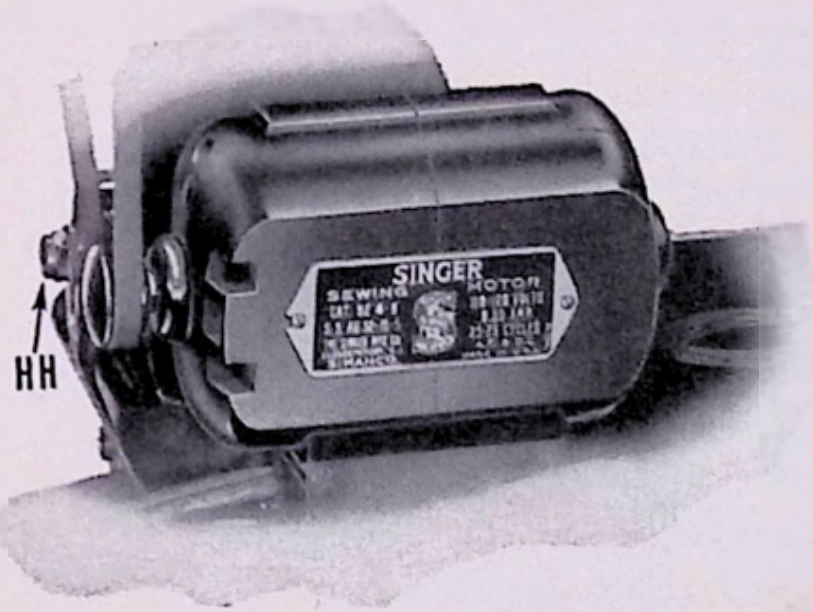


Fig. 7. Sewing Motor on 99 Machine

CHART SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES OF FABRICS, THREAD AND NEEDLE SIZES AND MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS	
			Inside Seams	*Top Stitching*
Filmy materials comparable to net, marquisette, organdy, ninon.	100 Cotton 00 and 000 Silk	9	20	30
Sheer materials comparable to lawn, dimity, voile, batiste, chiffon, rayon sheer, rayon crepe.	80 to 100 Cotton 50 Embroidery Synthetics	11	16	20
Lightweight materials comparable to gingham, chambray, sheer wool crepe, taffeta.	60 to 80 Cotton 50 Mercerized A Silk	14	12	18
Medium lightweight materials comparable to poplin, pique, percale, cretonne, chintz, faille, bengaline, wool flannel, wool crepe, wool jersey.	50 to 70 Cotton A Silk	14	12	16
Medium heavy materials comparable to crash, gabardine, rep, corduroy, velveteen.	40 to 50 Cotton Heavy Duty Merc.	16	10	12
Heavy materials comparable to sailcloth, denim, ticking.	30 to 40 Cotton 24 to 30 Cotton D Silk	18 19 18 or 19	8	10
Very heavy materials comparable to overcoating.	40 to 60 Linen 20 to 24 Cotton	21	6	8
Plastic materials.	50 Mercerized Cotton	11	10	12

When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 15 x 1" and state the size and quantity required.
You will obtain the best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with a **SINGER*** *Needle*

NEEDLES AND THREAD

For perfect stitching, thread should be selected according to fabric to be stitched and needle must be correct size for thread which must pass freely through eye of needle.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Select the correct needle according to the table on page 10. Be sure that needle is not blunt or bent. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen thumb screw H, Fig. 8 in needle clamp. Push needle with its flat side toward the right up into needle clamp as far as it will go, then tighten the thumb screw H. A screwdriver slot is provided for stronger clamping of needle (required for attachments driven from needle clamp hub).

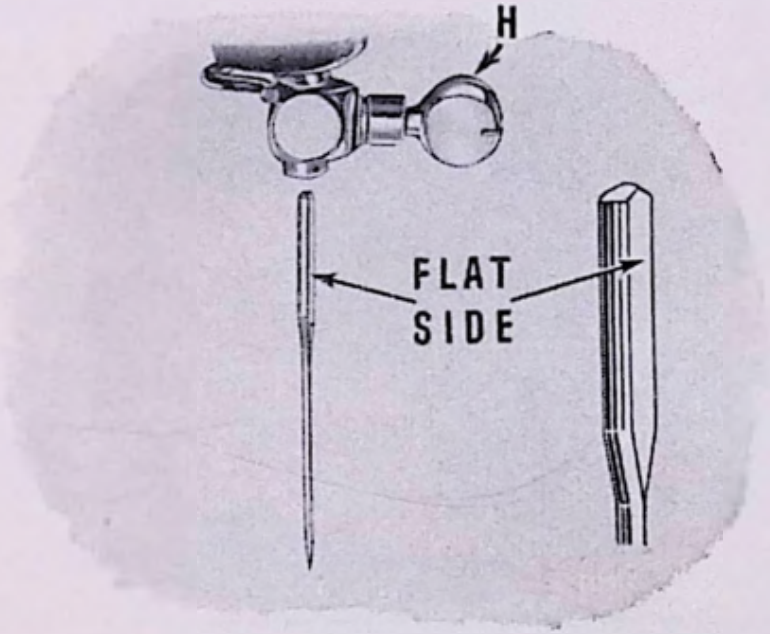


Fig. 8. To Set the Needle

UPPER THREADING

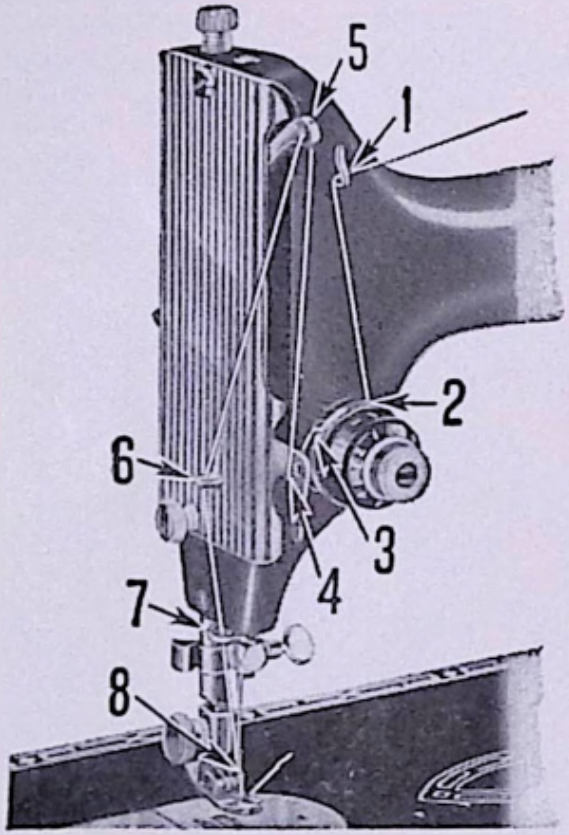


Fig. 9. Upper Threading

See Fig. 9

Place spool of thread on spool pin

Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point

Lead thread into thread guide 1

Down and from right to left between tension discs 2

Into the loop of the take-up spring 3

Under the slack thread regulator 4 (not through the eye in the thread regulator)

Up and from right to left through hole in take-up lever 5

Down through guide 6 on face plate

Down through the lower wire guide 7

From left to right through the eye of the needle 8

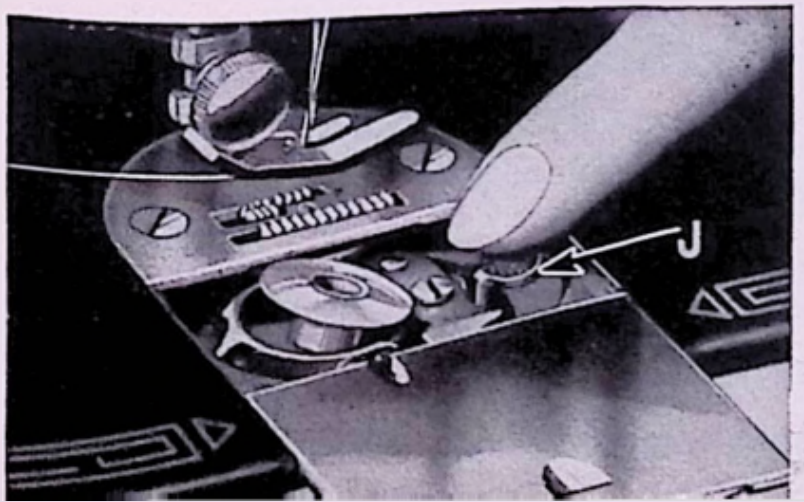
Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to begin sewing.

TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN

Raise needle to its highest point.

Draw slide plate to the left.

Press bobbin ejector **J, Fig. 10,** to raise bobbin for easy removal.



TO WIND THE BOBBIN

Hold hand wheel **K, Fig. 11,** with left hand and with right hand loosen stop motion screw **L** to stop motion of stitching mechanism.

Place empty bobbin on bobbin winder spindle, **Fig. 11,**

Turn bobbin until hole in right side engages pin in spindle.

Press bobbin winder downward until latch **M, Fig. 12,** engages. In this position latch will hold bobbin in place.

Place spool on spool pin 1

Fig. 10. Removing the Bobbin

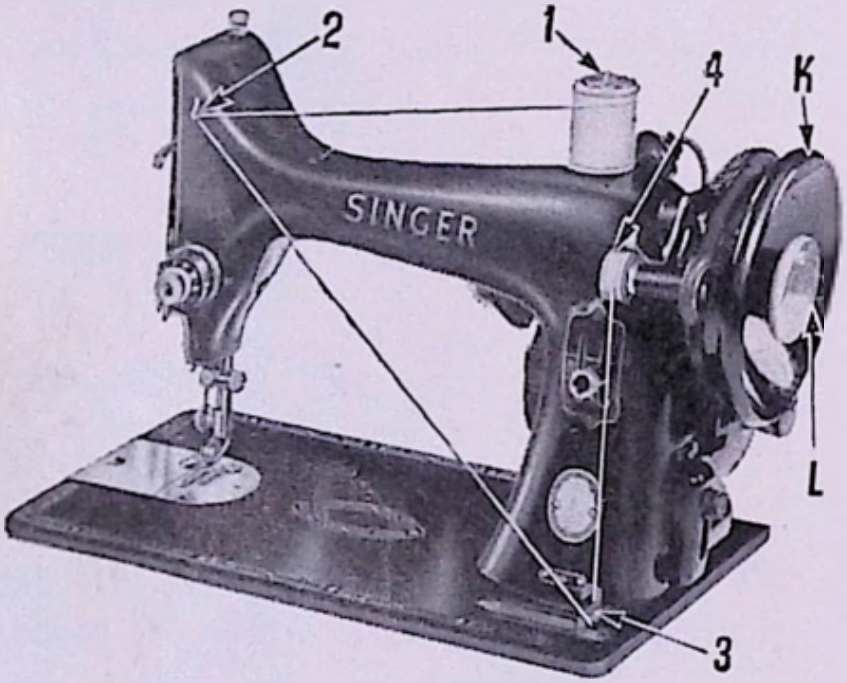


Fig. 11. Machine Threaded for Winding the Bobbin

Draw thread through guide 2 on arm of machine.

Lead thread from front to rear through lower notch of guide 3.

Pass thread through upper notch of guide 3.

Thread through hole 0, Fig. 12, in left side of bobbin from inside.

The end of the thread must be held by hand until it is broken off by the rotation of the bobbin.

Fig. 12 shows bobbin winder in position for winding.

When sufficient thread has been wound, the bobbin winder is automatically released.

Remove filled bobbin from bobbin winder spindle and retighten stop motion screw L, Fig. 11.

If thread does not wind evenly on bobbin, loosen screw which holds thread guide 3, Fig. 11.

Turn guide to left if bobbin winds high on right.

Turn guide to right if bobbin winds high on left.

When guide is properly centered, thread will wind evenly across bobbin. Tighten guide clamping screw.

If the pressure of the bobbin winder pulley N, Fig. 12, against the hub of the hand wheel is insufficient for winding the bobbin, loosen clamping screw P, Fig. 12, and set the bobbin winder pulley in more positive contact with the hand wheel hub. Then tighten clamping screw P.

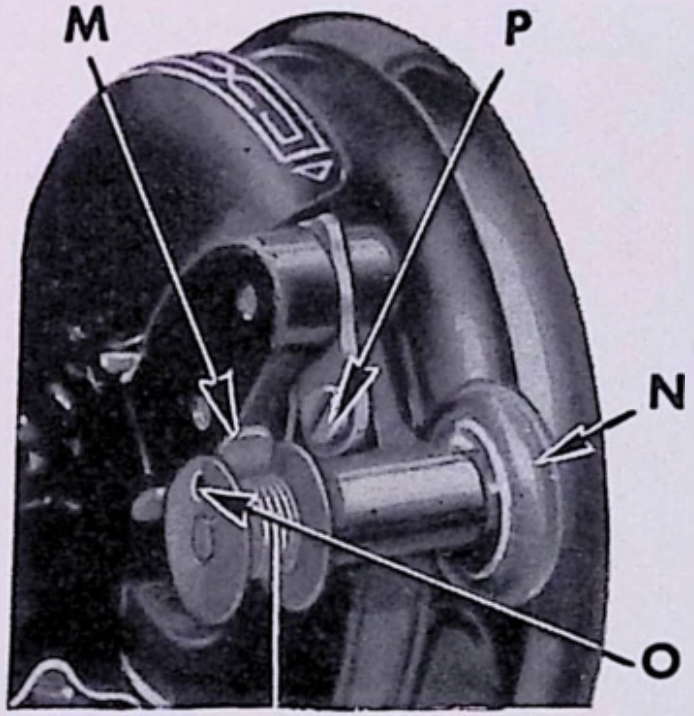


Fig. 12. Bobbin Winder Adjustment

TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN

Hold bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of left hand with thread leading on top from right to left, as shown in **Fig. 13.**

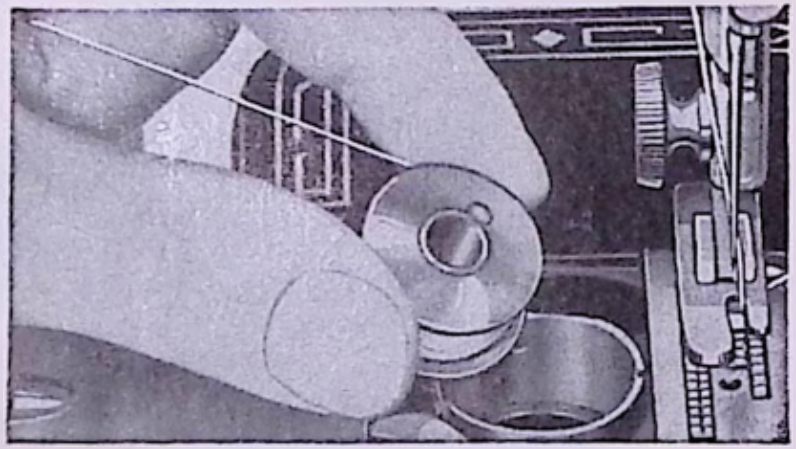


Fig. 13. Replacing the Bobbin

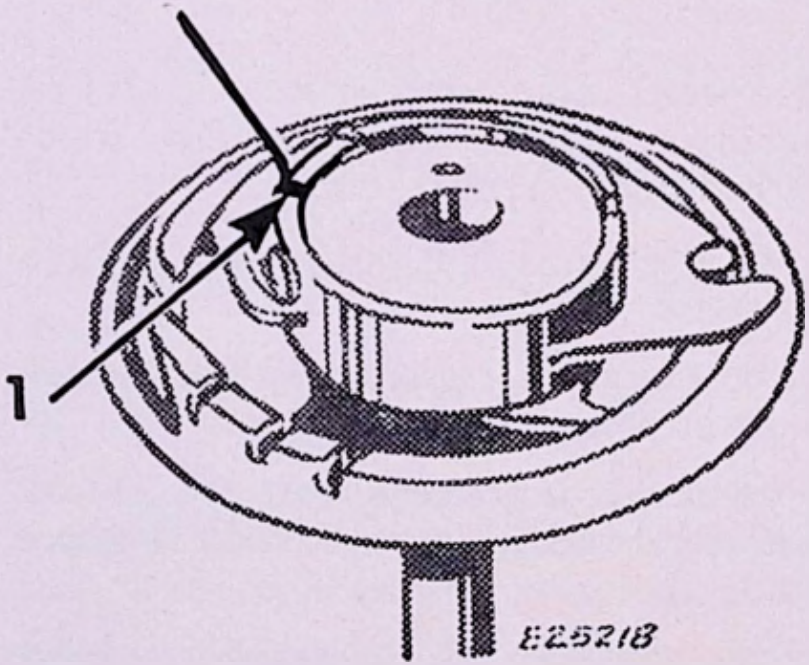


Fig. 14. Threading the Bobbin Case

Place bobbin into bobbin case and draw thread into slot 1, **Fig.** 14 in the bobbin case. Draw the thread backward between the bobbin case and the tension spring until it reaches the notch 2,

Fig. 15, then pull the thread toward the right as shown in Fig. 15. When closing the slide, place thread up through slot 3, Fig. 16, as shown.

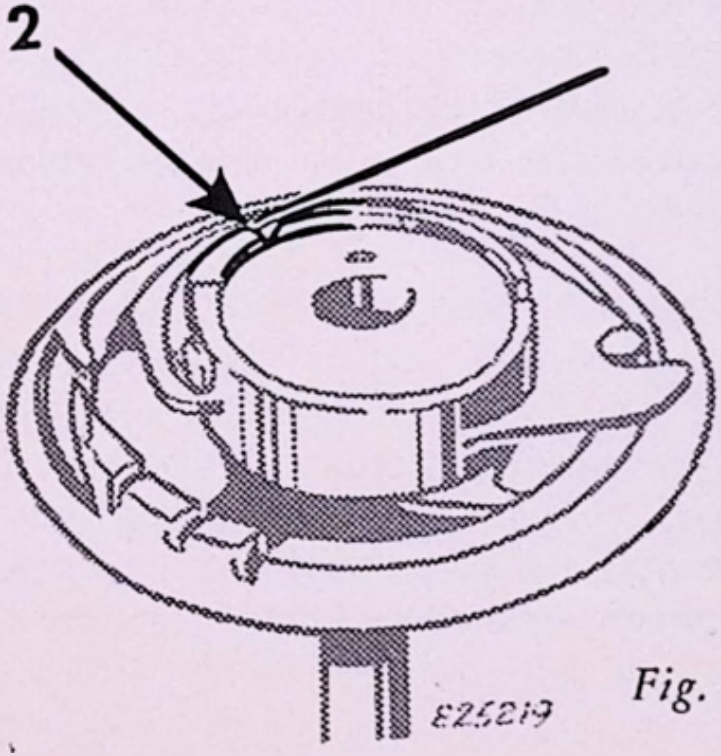


Fig. 15. Bobbin Case Threaded

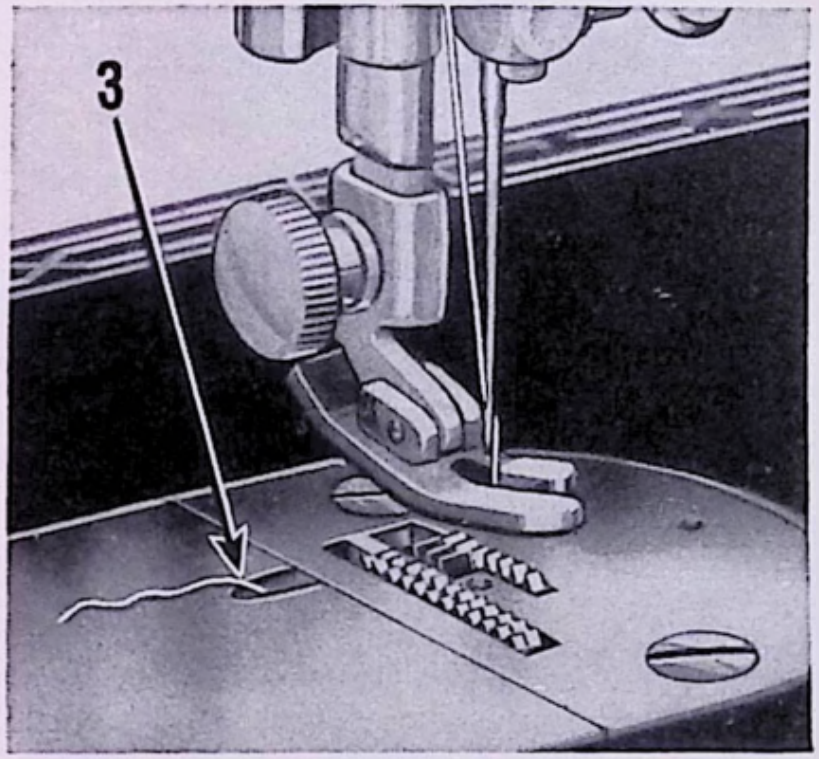


Fig. 16. Under Threading Completed

Have the thread take-up lever at its highest position. With the left hand,

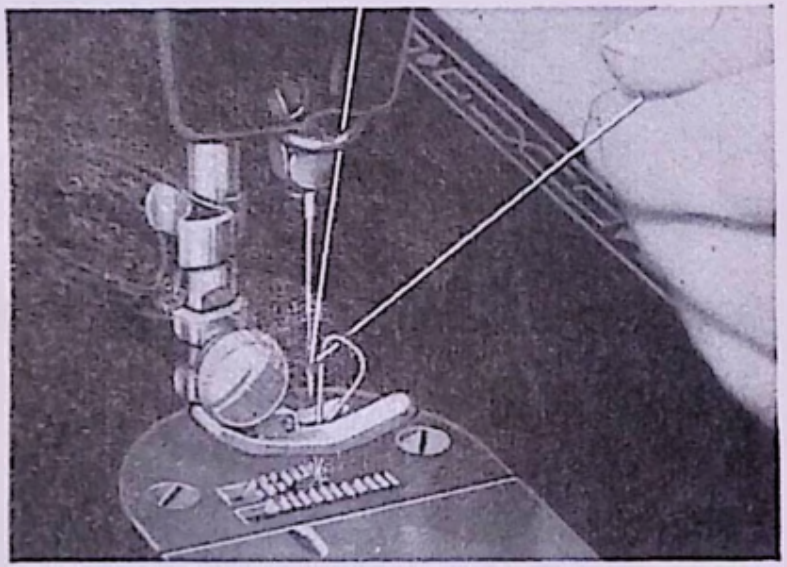


Fig. 17. Drawing Up the Under Thread

hold the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle. Turn the hand wheel over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest position, thus catching bobbin thread. Draw up the needle thread and the bobbin thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat plate as shown in **Fig. 17.**

Lay both threads back under the presser foot diagonally across the feed, to the right or left, depending upon which side of the needle the material is to be located so that when the presser foot is lowered, the threads will be firmly held between the feed and the presser foot.

TO START SEWING

Be sure to have thread take-up lever 5, Fig. 9 in its highest position.

Place material beneath the presser foot Q, Fig. 18, turn the hand wheel to bring the point of the needle into the material, then lower the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter R and start to sew. Press the controller pedal to start the machine. The speed depends upon the amount of pressure on the controller pedal.

Some materials, such as soft finished sheers, nylons, jerseys, tricots and other elastic and spongy textiles, require a slight amount of assistance in feeding the goods during sewing operations.

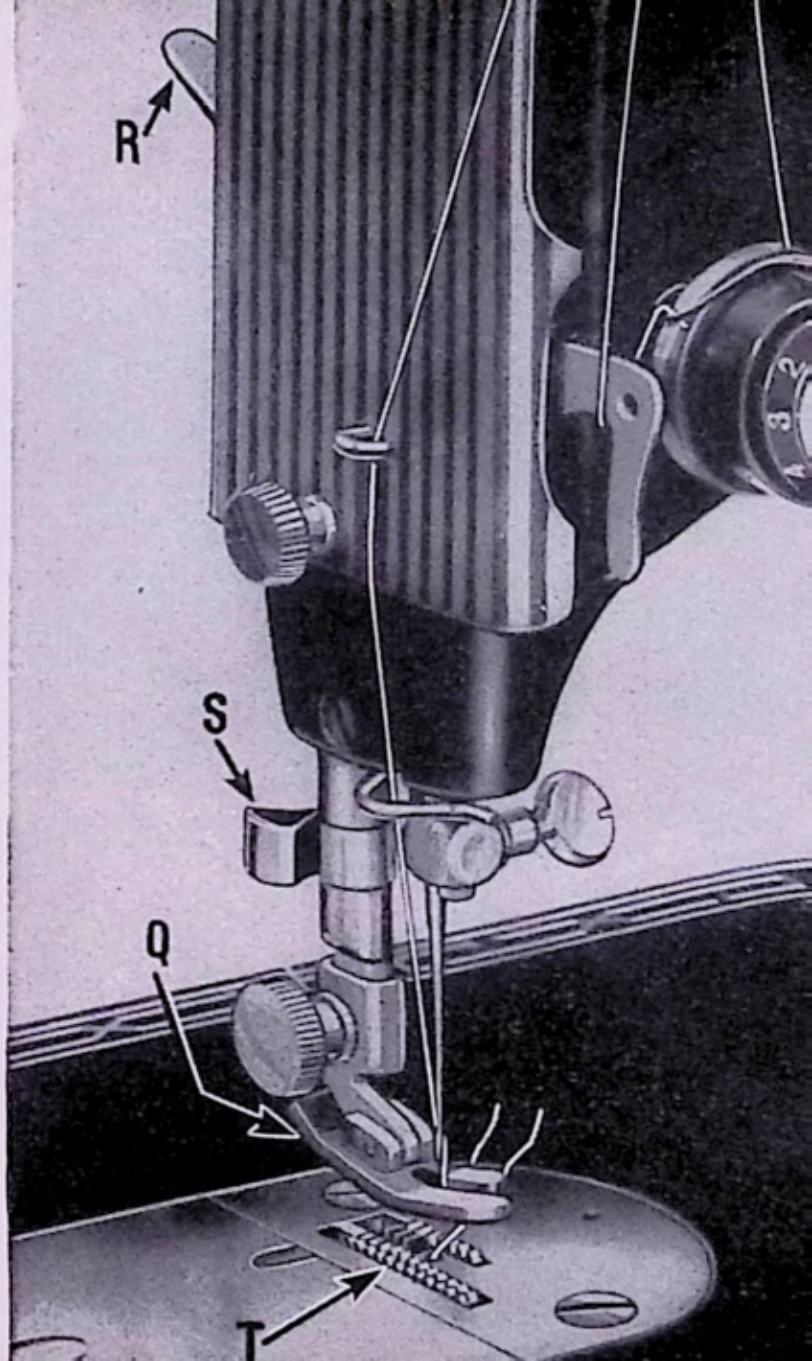


Fig. 18. To Start Sewing

However, too much pull will stretch the seam, create irregular stitching and bend the needle. Most materials require only guiding for best sewing results.

The machine will sew its own thread when sewing from one piece of material to another. However, it is not recommended that any sewing be done with a threaded machine unless some fabric is under the presser foot.

TO TURN A CORNER

Pivot on the point of the needle. Stop the machine when the needle is in the fabric on its upward stroke. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, then lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

BASTING

The longest stitch, No. 6, on stitch indicator plate is satisfactory for basting and is easily removed by clipping every sixth stitch and withdrawing the long continuous thread.
Machine basting is firmer, more even and much quicker than hand basting.

TO SEW BIAS SEAMS

Use a short stitch when sewing bias or curved seams to increase the elasticity of the seam and to prevent seam failure under strain. No change in tensions is required.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine with the thread take-up lever 5, Fig. 9 at its highest point.
Raise the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter R, Fig. 18, draw the fabric back and to the left and sever

the threads on thread cutter S, Fig. 18. Place ends of threads under presser foot.

CAUTION:
When the machine is not in use, raise the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter R to prevent injury to the presser foot and the feed T, Fig. 18.

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

The machine is adjustable to make from 6 to 30 stitches per inch, as indicated by the numerals on the stitch indicator plate.

The "red dot" indicator U, Fig. 19 in the slot at the left indicates the stitch setting.

To regulate the length of stitch, turn thumb nut V, Fig. 19 on lever away from the stitch indicator plate as far as necessary.

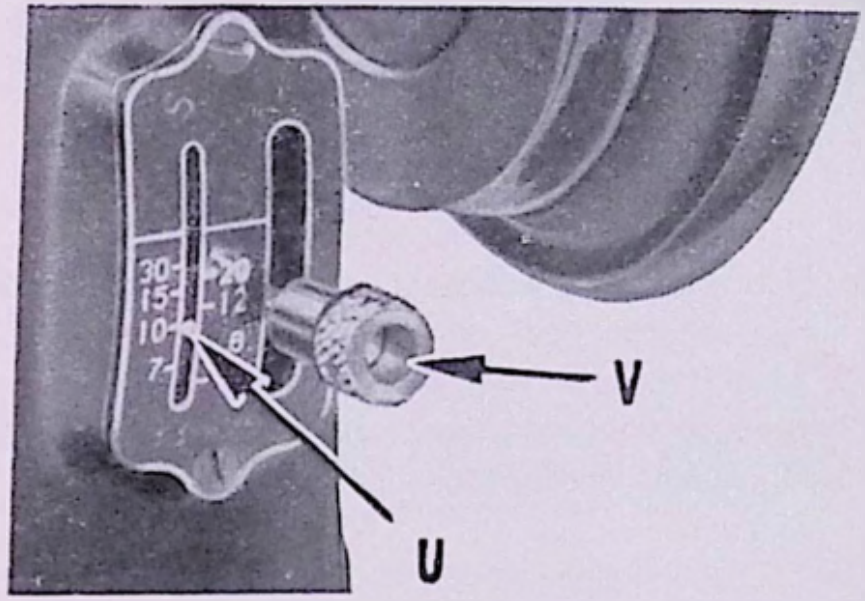


Fig. 19. To Regulate Stitch Length

Move the lever at V until the "red dot" indicator U is at the desired stitch setting. Then turn thumb nut V inward until it touches indicator plate. The machine is now set to stitch the desired number of stitches per inch in a forward direction.

TO REVERSE THE DIRECTION OF FEED

For Back Tacking, raise the lever to the upper end of the indicator plate. The machine will then stitch in a reverse direction, making it easy to fasten the ends of seams.

TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

For ordinary sewing, the pressure of the presser foot on the material seldom requires changing. Heavy materials require more pressure than light weight materials. The pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly without side creeping. To increase the pressure, turn the thumb screw W, Fig. 20 clockwise or downward. To lighten the pressure, turn the thumb screw W so that it screws upward.

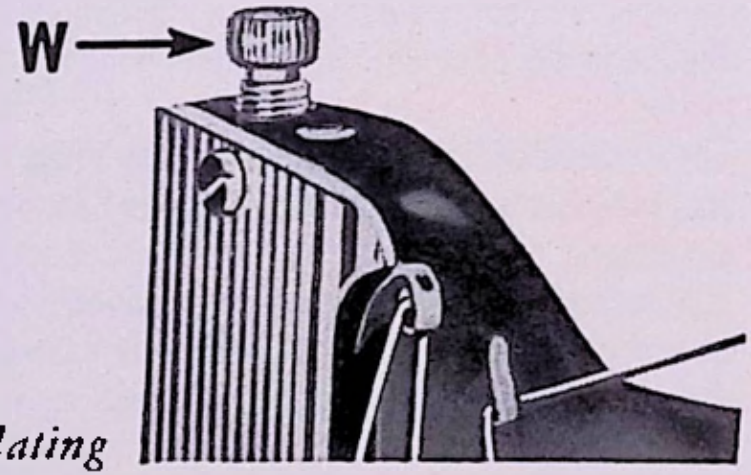


Fig. 20. Thumb Screw for Regulating Pressure on Presser Foot

Thread Tensions

For perfect stitching, the tension on the needle and bobbin threads must be heavy enough to pull the threads to the center of the thickness of the material and make a firm stitch, as shown in Fig. 21. If the needle thread lies straight along the top side of the material, the tension on the needle thread is too heavy or the tension on the bobbin thread is too light, as shown in Fig. 22. If the bobbin thread lies straight along the underside of the material, the tension on the needle thread is too light or the tension on the bobbin thread is too heavy, as shown in Fig. 23.

Fig. 21. Perfect Stitching

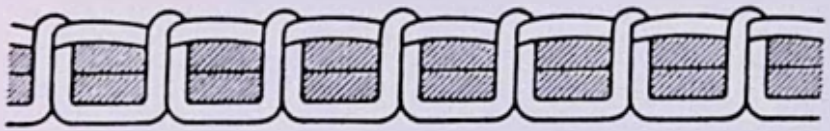


Fig. 22. Imperfect Stitching

Fig. 23. Imperfect Stitching

TO REGULATE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

The tension on the needle thread can be tested only when the presser foot is down.

The numerals "0" to "9" on dial X, Fig. 24 indicate the different degrees of tension that can be obtained. The numbers do not denote size of thread or ounces of tension.

When the tension has been correctly set, note the number at the indicator line Y, Fig. 24 so that this setting may be regained should the tension be altered for special work.

To increase tension, turn the thumb nut Z, Fig. 24 gradually to the right (clockwise) until the required tension is obtained. Each higher number denotes increased tension.

To decrease tension, turn the thumb nut Z gradually to the left (counter-clockwise) until the required tension is obtained. Each lower number denotes less tension.

The tension indicator Y is marked with the signs + and —, which indicate the direction in which to turn the thumb nut Z for more or less tension.

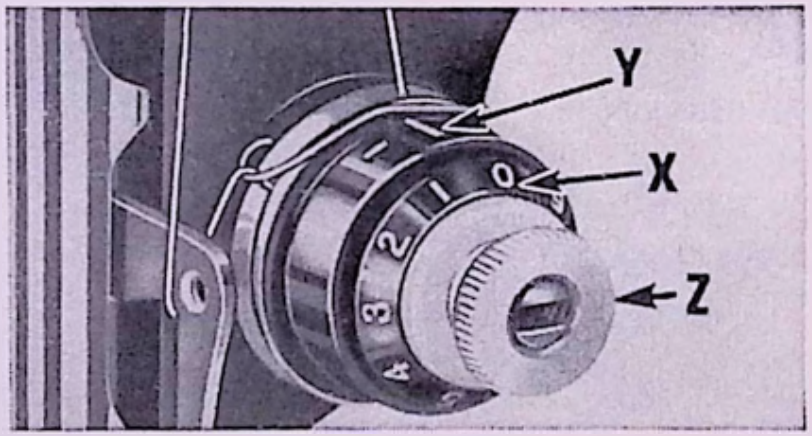


Fig. 24. To Regulate Needle Thread Tension

TO REGULATE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

The tension on the bobbin thread is regulated by the screw A, Fig. 25 which is nearest the center of the tension spring on the outside of the bobbin case. To increase the tension, turn screw A over to the right. To decrease the tension, turn this screw to the left.

When the tension on the bobbin thread has been once properly adjusted, it is seldom necessary to change it. A correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread.

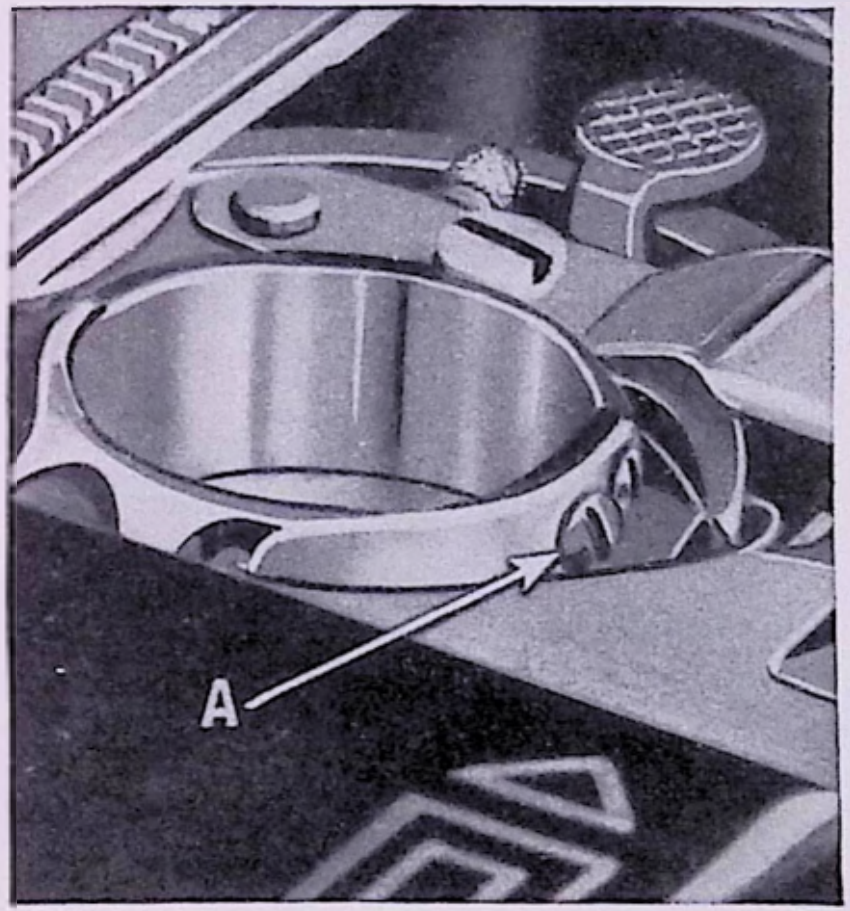


Fig. 25. Bobbin Thread Tension

TO REMOVE AND DISASSEMBLE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Turn the thumb nut B, Fig. 26 to the left until the numeral "0" on the numbered dial stops opposite the center line between the plus and minus signs, then press in the dial to disengage the pin C, Fig. 26 in the thumb nut from the dial, and remove the thumb nut and dial, stop washer E, tension spring F, indicator G, the two tension discs L, and the thread take-up spring N.

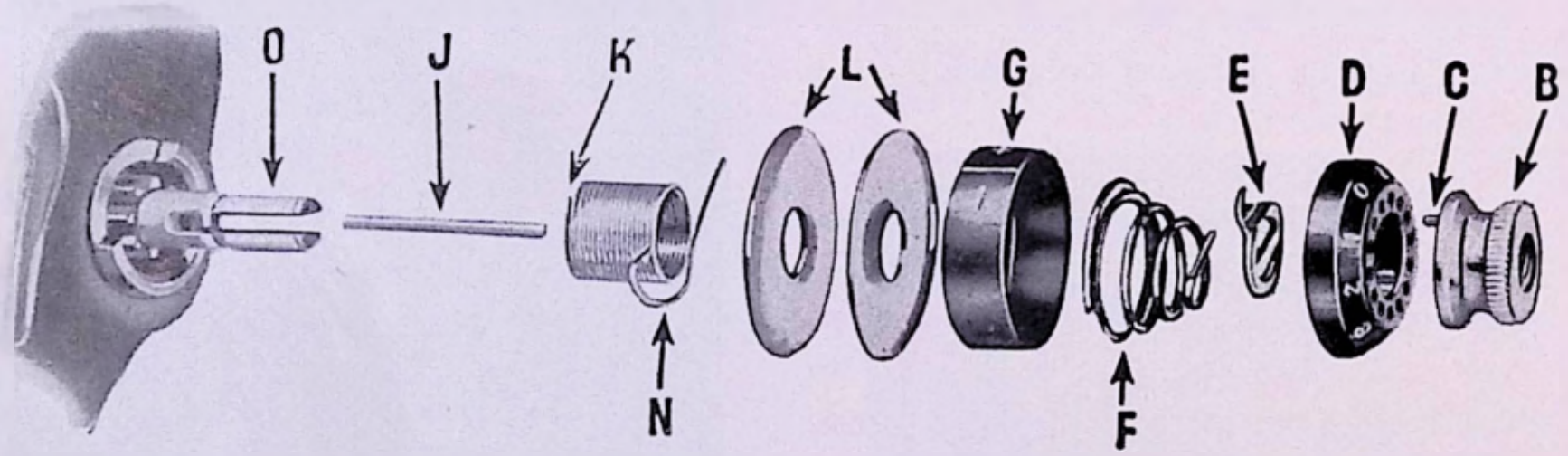


Fig. 26. Needle Thread Tension Disassembled

TO REASSEMBLE AND REPLACE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Make sure that the tension releasing pin J is in place in the stud O, then place the thread take-up spring on the stud, having the tail (inside the coil) of this spring in one of the grooves T of the stud, and with the large loop N of the spring resting against the thread take-up spring regulator at M, Fig. 27.

Fig. 27 shows the spring in correct position on the stud. The tail of the spring is not visible in these illustrations, but its location, inside the spring coil, is indicated by K, Fig. 26.

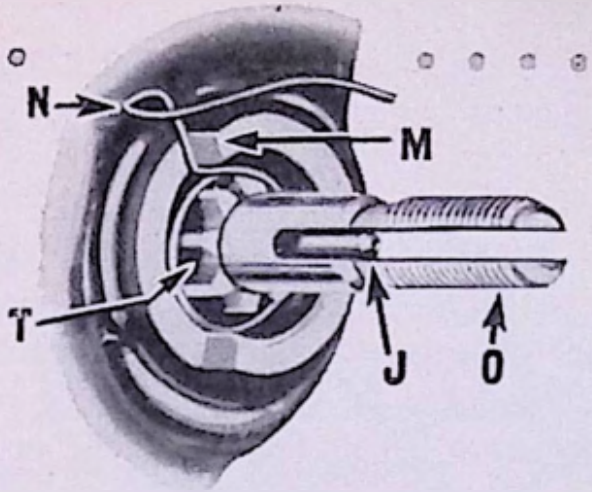


Fig. 27. Needle Thread Take-up Spring

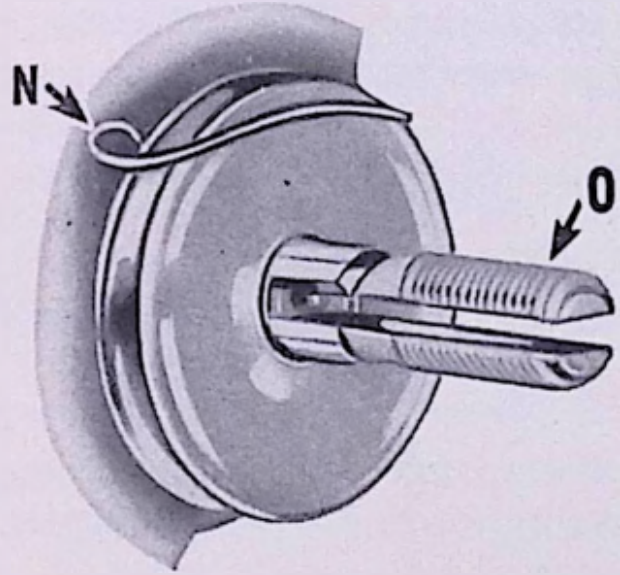


Fig. 28. Needle Thread Tension Discs Assembled

Place the two tension discs **L**, Fig. 26 with their flat thread-bearing sides together in position on the stud **O** and with the loop **N** of the thread take-up spring straddling the discs **L** as shown in **Fig. 28.** Next replace the indicator **G** with the large open side facing the end of the stud and so that the plus and minus marks will be at the top with the minus sign to the left. Then insert the tension spring **F** in the indicator with the first (half) coil of the spring straddling the lower half of the stud, as shown in Fig. 29. Place the stop washer **E** on the stud so that the extension will be above the tension stud.

If the spring and stop washer are in correct position, the extension **S** will

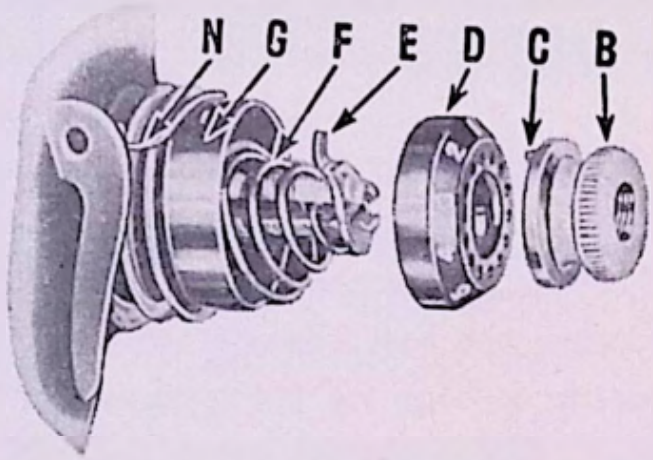


Fig. 29. Reassembling Needle Thread Tension

clear the first (half) coil of the tension spring as shown in **Fig. 30.**

Next place the numbered dial on the stud so that the numeral "2" is opposite the stop washer extension, then push the dial to compress the spring, so that the thumb nut can be turned onto the stud, carefully guiding the pin **C** in the

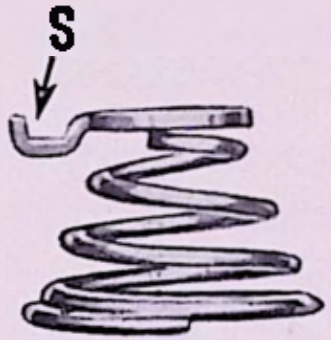


Fig. 30. Stop Washer and Tension Spring

thumb nut into one of the holes of the numbered dial. Then proceed to adjust the tensions as instructed below.

TO ADJUST THE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Lower the presser bar and turn the numbered dial D to bring the numeral "1" opposite the center line Y, Fig. 24 between the plus and minus signs on the tension indicator. Press the numbered dial inward as far as it will go, and turn the thumb nut B until the pin C engages one of the holes in the numbered dial. Turn the thumb nut, together with the numbered dial, to the left. This should cause the numeral "0" to stop opposite the center line if the tension is properly assembled. Now insert the pin C of the thumb nut B in different holes of the numbered dial until one is found which gives a slight perceptible tension on No. 50 mercerized thread when the thumb nut is turned to the extreme left and the numeral "0" is opposite the center line. This tension gradually increases with the turn of the thumb nut to the right, providing a full range of tensions from light to heavy with one revolution of the thumb nut.

ON ON · SPRING

m the thread take-up
s, 29 should be just suffi-
up the slack of the needle
ill the eye of the needle
ent reaches the material.

: tension on the thread take-up
ng requires adjustment, disassemble
needle thread tension as instructed
n page 26, and place the end of the
spring N in the groove which produces
the correct tension. Reassemble the
needle thread tension as instructed on
pages 27, 28 and 29.

TO ADJUST THE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

First adjust the needle thread tension, as instructed on page 29. Then, using No. 50 mercerized thread in both the needle and the bobbin, and using two thicknesses of thin material under the presser foot, turn the numbered dial, by means of the thumb nut, to bring the numeral "4" opposite the center line. A few stitches should now be made in the material and then examined to see if the stitch is properly locked in the material. If the bobbin thread shows on top, the tension on the bobbin thread should be increased. If the needle thread shows on the bottom, the tension on the bobbin thread should be decreased.

A wide range of material can now be accommo
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T THE READ TENSION

edle thread tension, e 29. Then, using read in both the and using two rial under the ered dial, by bring the er line. A le in the see if ma- on d

A wide range of materials and threads can now be accommodated without further adjustment of the bobbin thread tension.

Any change in tension, required to obtain a proper stitch to suit different materials being sewn, can be made by a slight adjustment of the tension on the needle thread only.

TO CLEAN THE STITCH FORMING MECHANISM

After considerable use, the stitch forming mechanism of the machine may become clogged with lint and this may interfere with the perfect operation of the machine.

Occasionally remove the bobbin case from the machine, according to the following inst lint, etc., which machine.

TO REMOVE B

Operator Being at the Front of the Machine

Raise the needle to its h by turning the hand whee you. Draw the slide plate

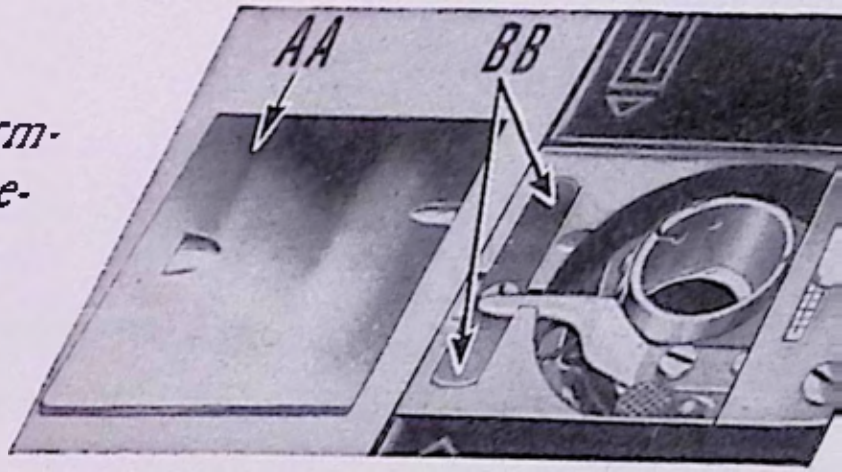


Fig. 31. Slide Plate Removed

slightly to the left, then lift its right hand end and draw it toward the needle until it is disengaged from the spring BB in the bed of the machine.

Insert the forefinger of the left hand under the latch CC, Fig. 32, raise the latch just high enough to clear the edge at DD and then move the latch toward you.

Under no circumstances must the screw EE be loosened. The loosening of this screw will change the clearance for the thread between the bobbin case and the bobbin case position bracket.

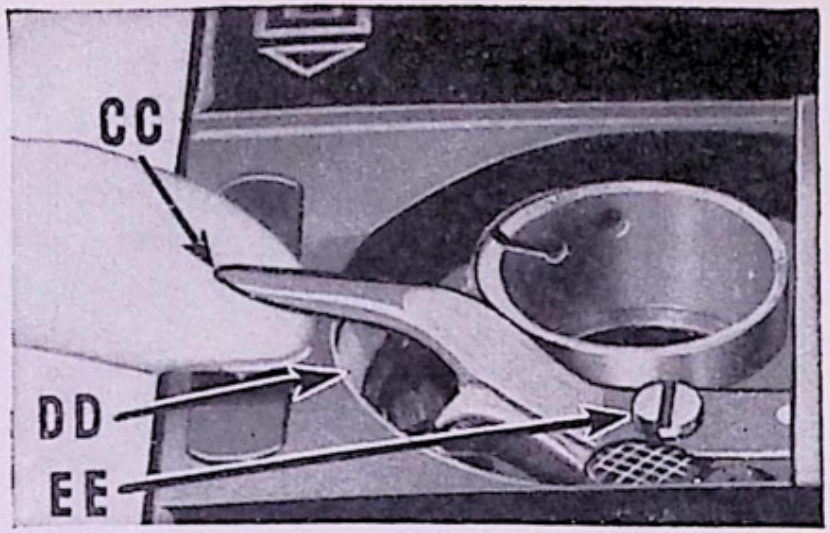


Fig. 32. Raising the Bobbin Case Latch

Hold the bobbin case between the forefinger and the thumb of the left hand as shown in Fig. 33. Tilt the bobbin case to the left and at the same time slightly turn the right or forked end toward you so that it is moved out of engagement with the sewing hook. Then tilt the bobbin case toward the right and remove it.

TO REPLACE BOBBIN CASE

Operator Being at the Front of the Machine

See that the needle is raised to its highest position and that the latch CC, Fig. 34 is raised from the slot FF, Fig. 34 and moved toward you.

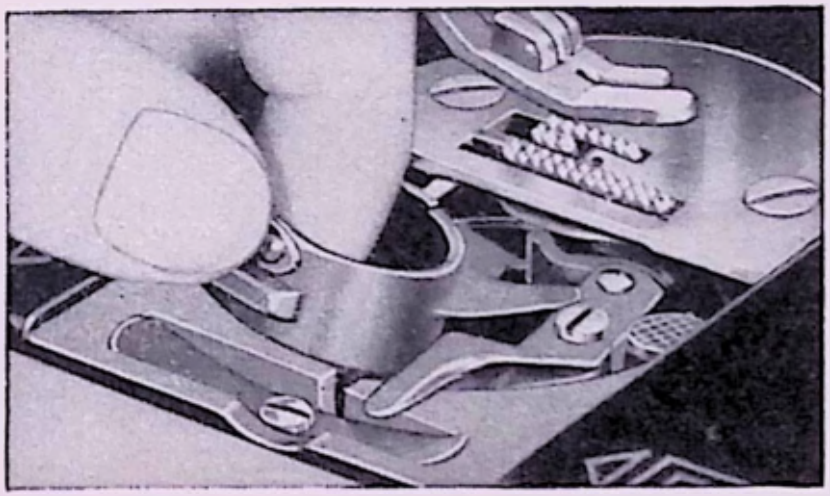


Fig. 33. Removing the Bobbin Case

Hold the bobbin case between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, as shown in Fig. 33. Insert the forked end of the bobbin case under the throat plate so that the fork straddles the end of the bobbin case position bracket GG, Fig. 34. Then, with a slight twisting

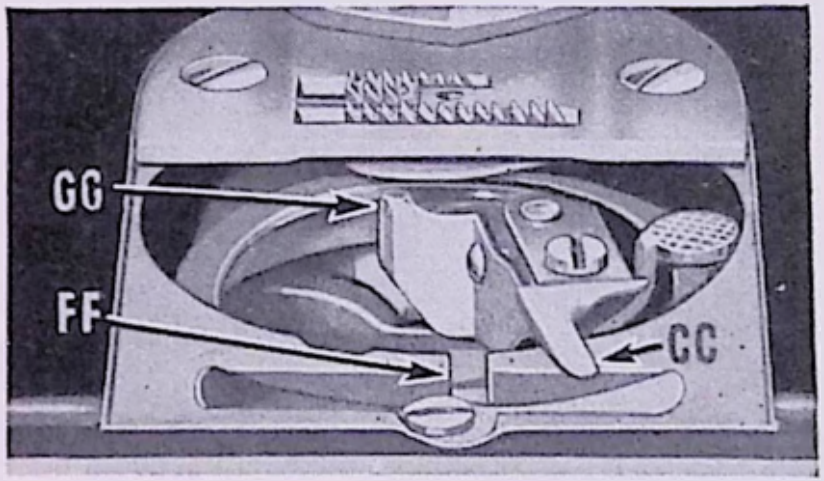


Fig. 34. Bobbin Case Position Bracket

motion of the bobbin case to the left and to the back, lightly press it downward until the edge of the sewing hook engages in the groove under the rim of the bobbin case.

Having set the bobbin case into the correct position, lock the latch CC, Fig. 34 in the notch FF, Fig. 34 to hold the bobbin case in place.

TO REPLACE SLIDE PLATE

Replace the slide plate from the right, as shown in Fig. 35, being careful to see that the two ends of the spring BB enter the grooves on the underside of the slide plate.

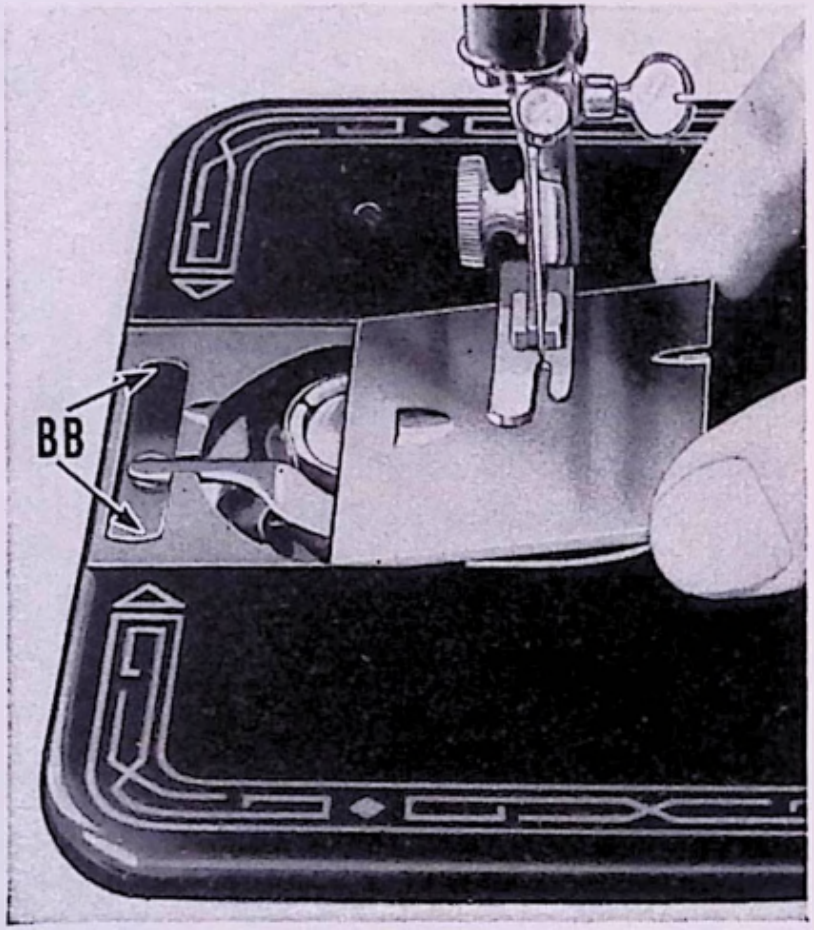


Fig. 35. Replacing the Slide Plate

Breaking of Needles
Might be Caused by:

1. Improper size of needle for thread and material—see page 10.
2. Bent needle.
3. Pulling of material when stitching.
4. Needle striking an improperly fastened presser foot or attachment.
5. Crossing too thick seams with too small a needle.

Breaking of Needle Thread
Might be Caused by:

1. A knot in thread.
2. Improper threading—see page 12.
3. Upper tension is too tight – see page 23.
4. Needle not pushed up as far as it will go into needle clamp – see page 11.
5. Needle blunt or bent.
6. Thread too coarse for needle – see page 10.
7. Roughened hole in throat plate.
8. Improper arrangement of threads to start sewing—see page 18.

Breaking of Bobbin Thread
Might be Caused by:

1. Improper threading of bobbin case —see pages 16 and 17.
2. Bobbin thread tension too tight — see page 25.

Skipping of Stitches
Might be Caused by:

1. Needle not pushed up as far as it will go into needle clamp — see page 11.
2. Needle blunt or bent.
3. Needle too small for thread — see page 10.

If machine runs heavily after standing idle for a long period, apply a few drops of kerosene at all oiling places, run machine for a few minutes, then wipe clean and oil the machine—see pages 6, 7, 8 and 9.

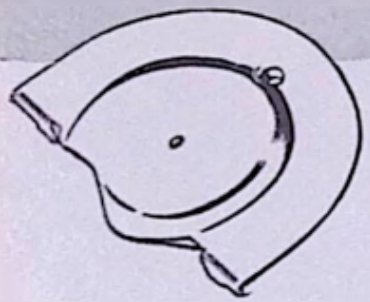
Free instruction for using the machine is gladly given at any

SINGER SEWING CENTER

Instructions for Using

THE ATTACHMENTS

FEED COVER PLATE



The purpose of this plate is to cover the feed unit in the machine so that darning and free motion embroidery work can be done with ease. It is attached to the bed of the machine and is used without the presser foot.

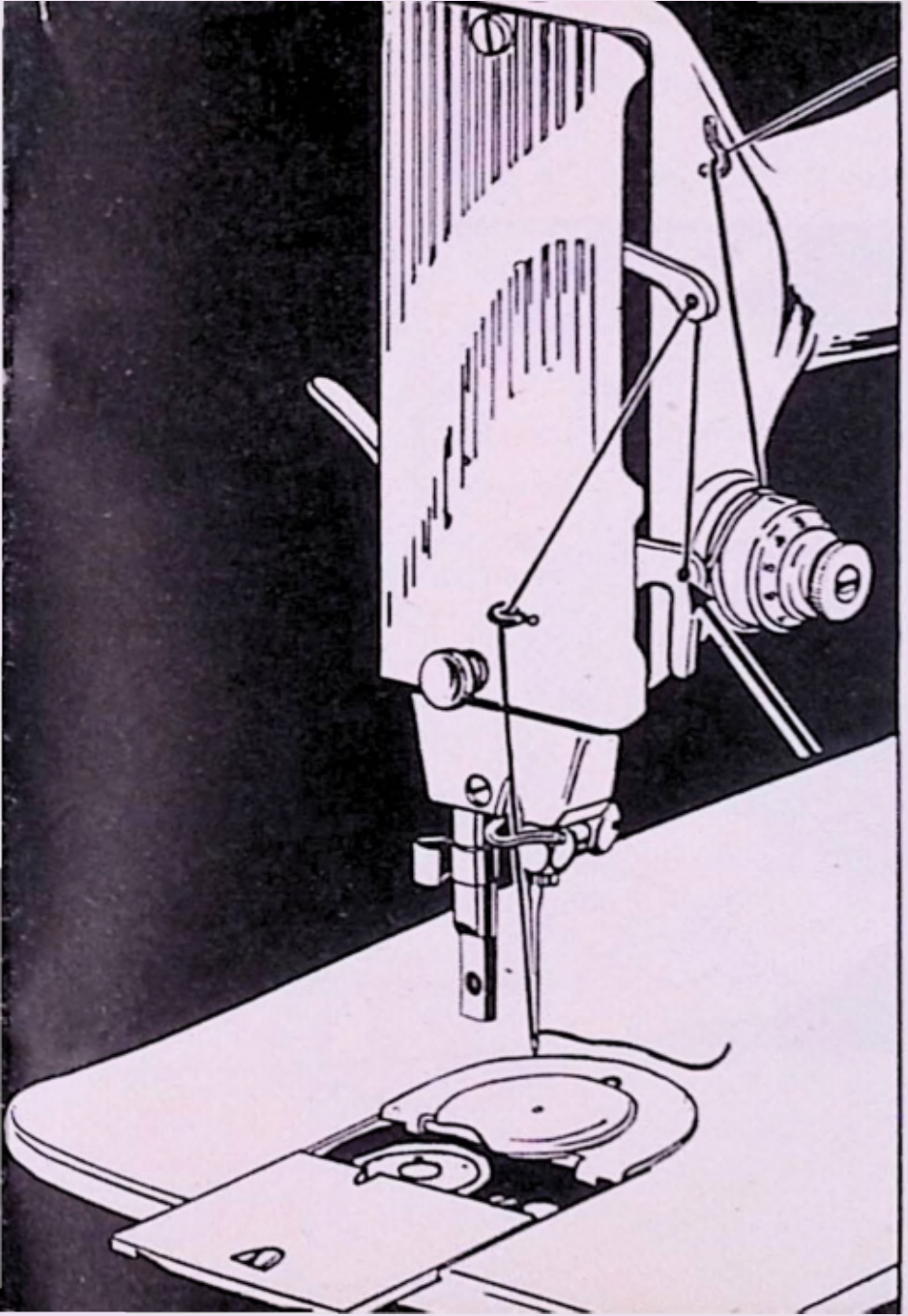
APPLICATIONS

Mending	Decorative Designs
Darning	Reinforcement
Monograms	Outline Stitching

PREPARATION

Remove the presser foot. Attach the feed cover plate by drawing to the left the slide plate that covers the bobbin case. Hook the cover plate under the edge of the throat plate and bring the needle hole in line with the hole in the throat plate. Press the cover into position and close the slide.

One change in threading is necessary. The needle thread is led through the eye in the regulator instead of under it as for regular sewing. Set the stitch regulator to a neutral position just above #30. No tension adjustments are needed.

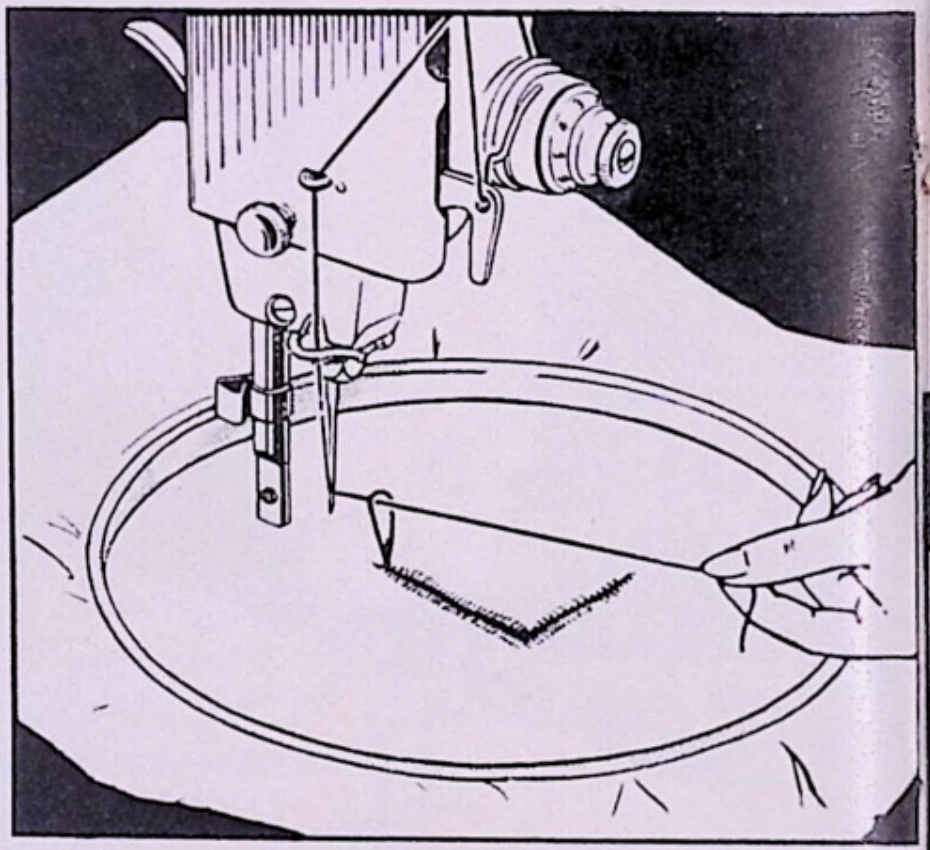


Use a #14 needle with a #50 mercerized thread and a #9 or #11 needle for embroidery or silk threads depending on their fineness.

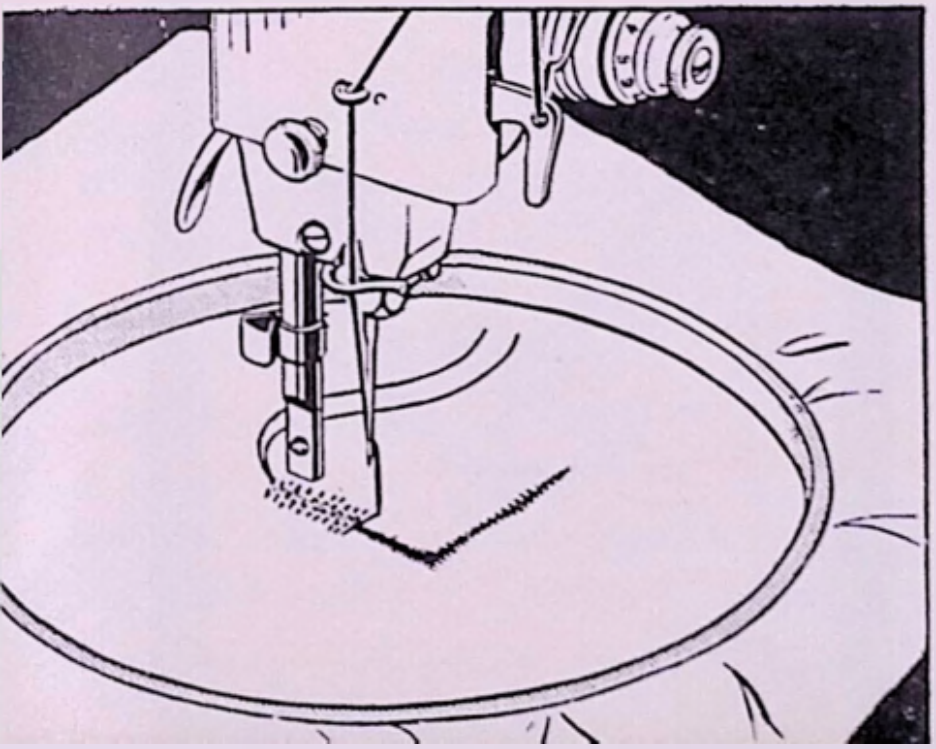
NOTE: Needle thread is led through eye in regulator as illustrated.

MENDING A TEAR

Trim ragged edges from tear and baste a patch to the underside for reinforcement. Place the work in embroidery hoops to hold it taut. Slide the work under the needle so that the fabric lies flat against the feed cover plate. Hold the needle thread loosely with the left hand, turn the hand wheel over, drawing the bobbin thread up through the fabric with the loop of the needle thread. Activate tension on the needle thread by lowering the presser bar lever.

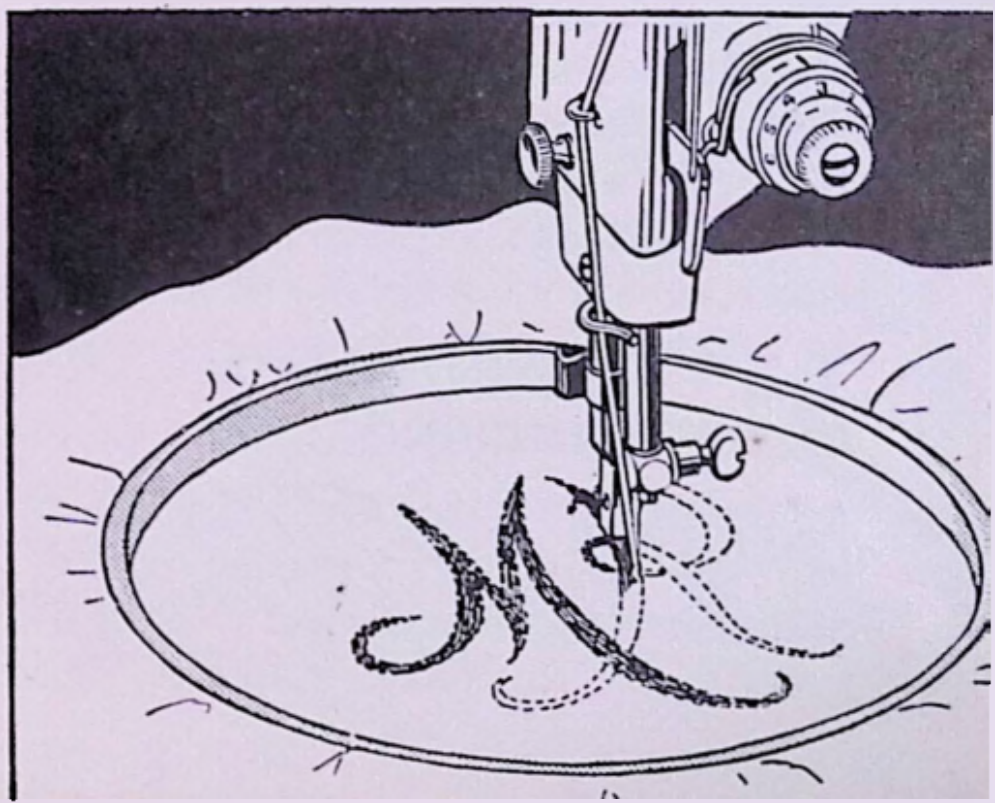


Holding both threads, move the hoops with a back and forth motion, stitching across the tear and laying the stitches closely together. For extra reinforcement stitching can be worked in the opposite direction over the original stitches. Finish by trimming away any excess fabric from patch.



MONOGRAMMING

Prepare the machine as for mending. Pencil or transfer the initials to the right side of the material. Place the work into embroidery hoops and under the needle. Remember that the presser



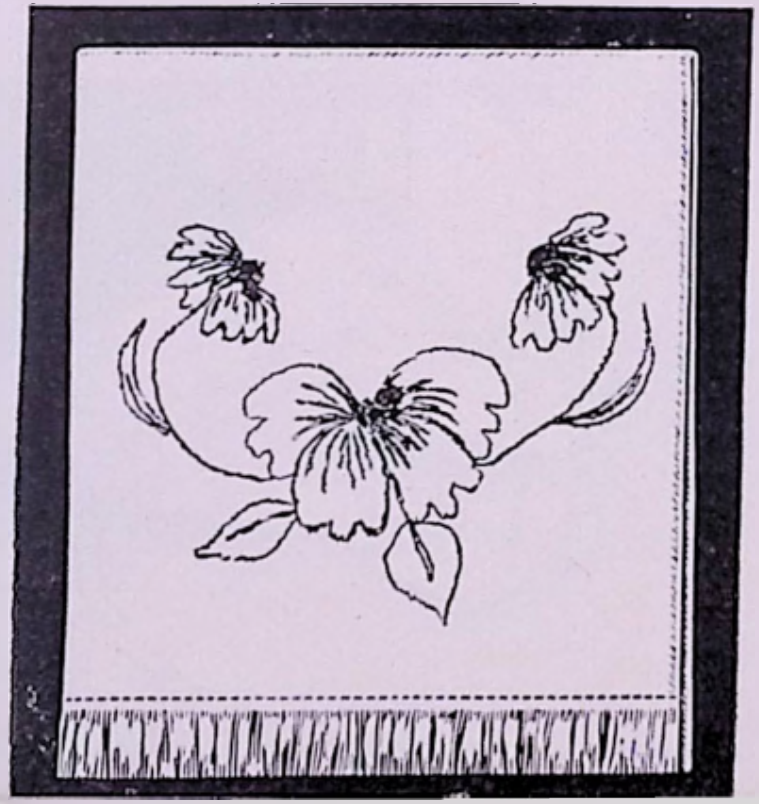
bar lifter must be down or there will be no needle thread tension. Bring the bobbin thread up through the fabric and hold the thread ends to start stitching. Proceed to outline the entire monogram with a short running stitch. To fill in the design guide the material in a back and forth motion setting down long stitches close together. Work a small area at a time filling it entirely. To finish, pull thread ends through to the wrong side of the material and tie.

Monograms add a personal touch to many household articles and wearing apparel for the entire family.

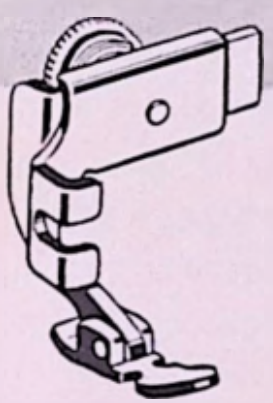
OUTLINE STITCHING

All preparation is the same as for mending. The design is transferred to the right side of the material and worked in a hoop. As the name indicates, the design is outlined by means of a short running stitch. Various color threads add to the effectiveness of this simple technique.

Designs of this sort accent and add interest to plain fabrics in table linens, blouses and children's clothes.



THE FLEXIBLE ZIPPER FOOT



This foot is designed to facilitate the placement of stitching close to a raised edge. It is attached to machine in place of the regular presser foot and may be adjusted to either the right or left side of the needle, without removing it from the machine The hinged flexible foot rides easily over cross seams.

APPLICATIONS

Zipper Insertion	Slip Cover Welting
Corded Seams	Shirred Cording
Tubular Cording	Corded Headings

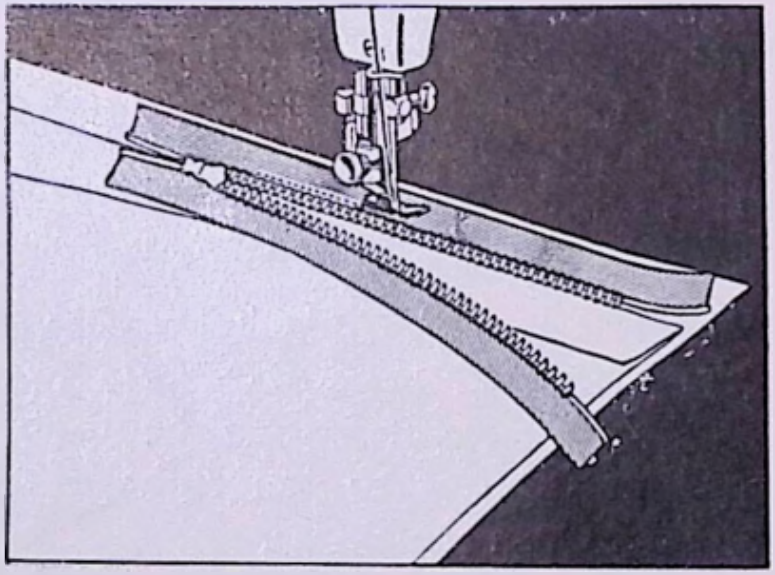
PREPARATION

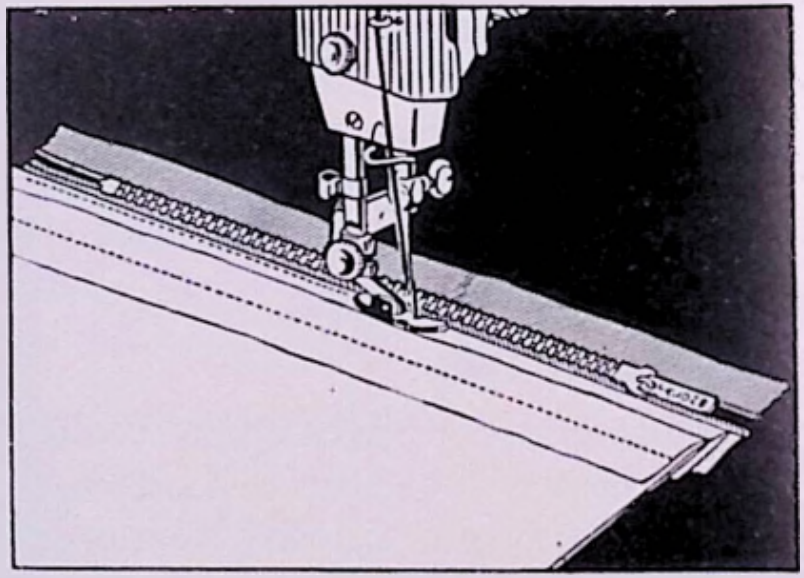
Secure the zipper foot to the presser bar as you would the regular presser foot. Adjustment to the right or left of the needle is made by loosening the thumb screw at the back. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch making sure it clears the foot. Lock it into position by tightening the thumb screw.

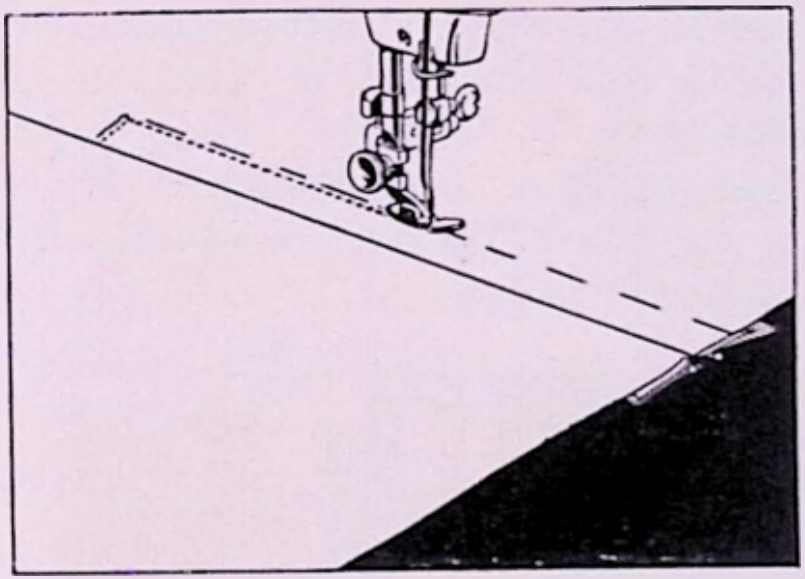
SKIRT ZIPPER INSERTION

Machine baste the placket opening of the skirt and press this seam open. Attach the zipper foot to the machine and position it to the right of the needle. Open the zipper.

Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the edge of the teeth at the seam line. Turn the back seam allowance away from the body of the skirt. Stitch the zipper tape to the seam allowance. Move the foot to the left. Close the zipper and turn it face up. Smooth back the seam allowance at the edge of the zipper. Top stitch it to the tape close to the folded edge.







Turn zipper face down. Turn work to right side and pin in place Baste. Move the foot to the right. Stitch across the lower end of the zipper and up to the waistline. Remove basting.

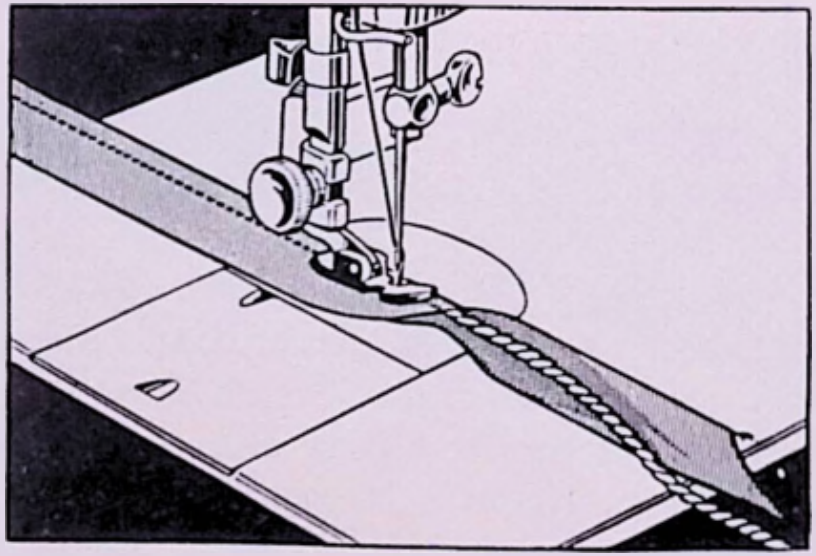
WELTING and CORDED SEAMS

Cable cord comes in a variety of sizes and when covered with a firmly woven fabric makes an excellent seam finish. Fine corded seams are used in expensive blouses and lingerie. Children's dresses and coats often have corded accents. The corded seam is a typical treatment for slip covers, bedspreads and other fabric furnishings for the home.

Welting. Corded welting is prepared in advance and then stitched into the seam. Use either self or contrasting fabric to cover the cord.

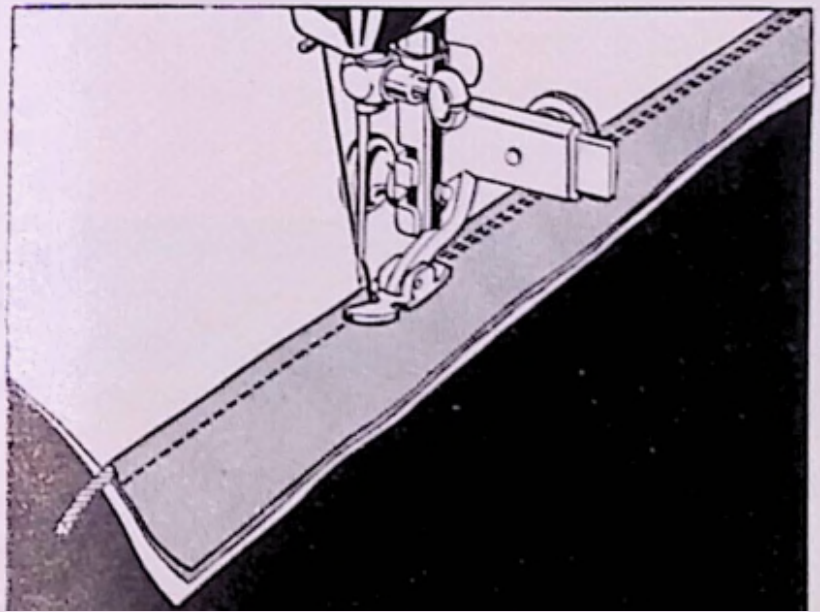
Cut into true bias strips 1¼ inches wide plus three times the width of the cord. Sew strips together for desired length.

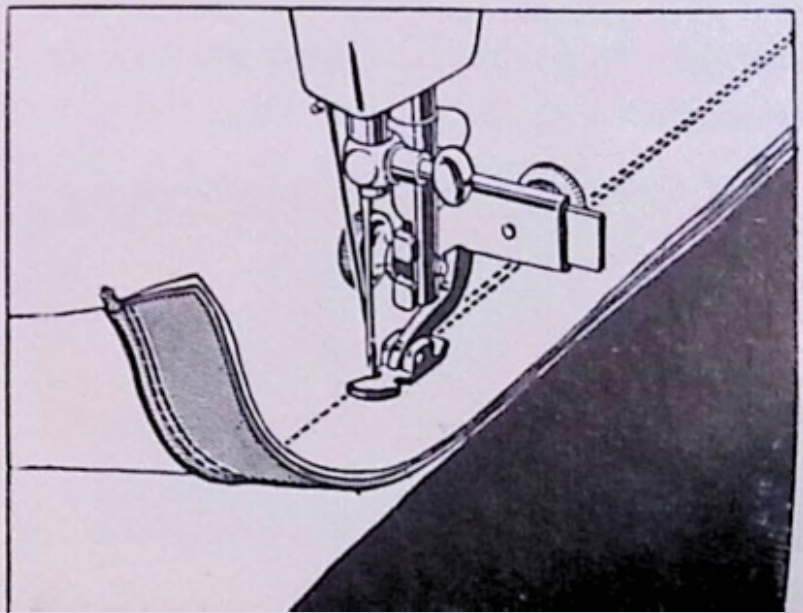
Adjust the zipper foot to the left of the needle. Encase the cord in the bias strip by stitching close to the cord using a stitch length suitable to the fabric. Do not crowd the stitch against the cord.



Corded Seams. The zipper foot adjusts to the right or left to permit the seams to be stitched conveniently. It is best first to stitch welting to a single seam edge, just outside the seam line.

Lay the second seam edge over the attached welting and pin or baste. Turn the work so that the first stitching is visible. As a final step to enclose the welting in the seam, stitch beyond the first line of stitching, crowding the cord. This method produces evenly joined seam edges and tightly set cording.





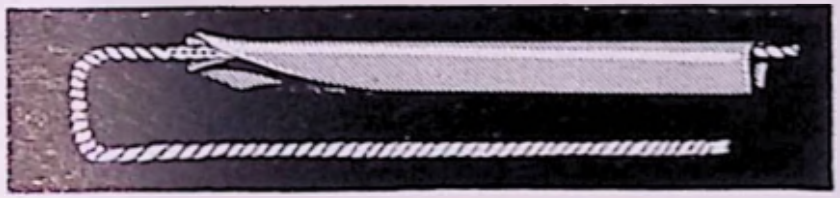
Curved seams are corded as easily as straight seams. The procedure is the same, except that a shorter stitch is used when applying the welting to the single seam edge. Since the seam allowance of the welting is bias it is not difficult to shape it to the line of the seam. Inside curves will require easing, outside curves must be stretched. It is important to blend these seams. Trim more fabric from the welting than from the seam edges. Inside curves should be slashed at regular intervals and outside curves notched.

TUBULAR CORDING

Simple to make and effective when used as frogs, edging, fagoting, button loops and spaghetti knots.

Cut a bias strip to desired length, three times the width of cord plus one inch. The filler cord should be double the length of the strip. Shape a point at one end of the strip and sew the center of the cord to this point on the wrong side of the material.

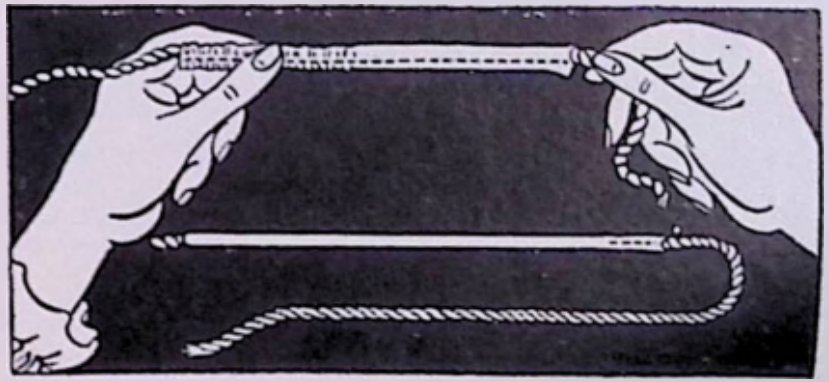
Fold the point and half of the continuous piece of filler cord to the right side of the material. Fold the bias over this half of the cord, leaving the remainder uncovered.



Adjust for a short stitch and set the zipper foot to the left. Stitch, forming a funnel shape at the turned point. Taper for about one inch and then crowd the stitching against the cord, at the same time stretching the bias. Care should be taken to avoid stitching into the turned point when forming the funnel.

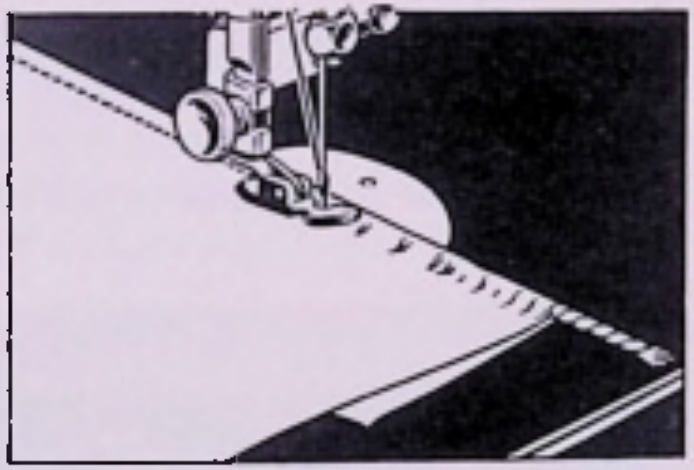
Trim seams to $\frac{1}{8}$". Hold the end of the encased cord while working the bias back over the uncovered portion.

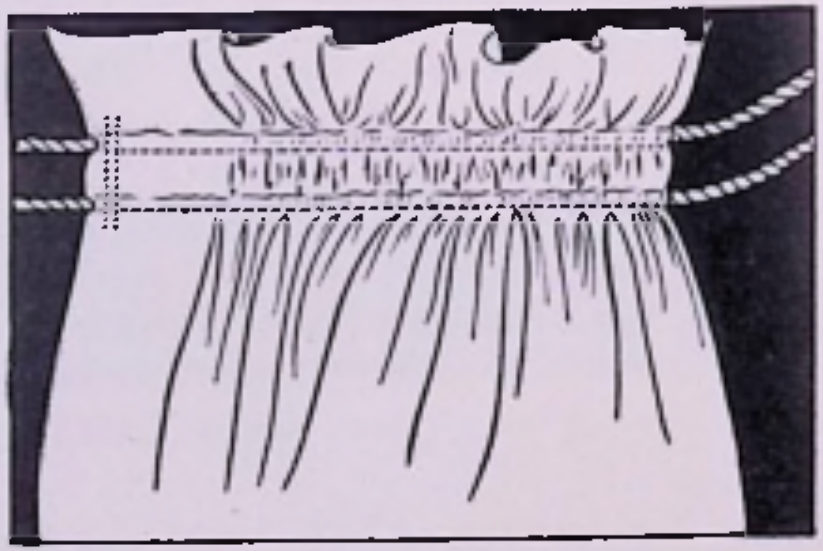
A smooth, tightly covered cord will result.



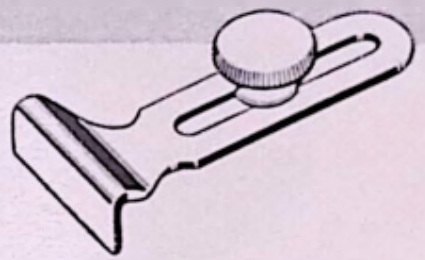
SHIRRED CORDING

Fullness can be attractively controlled using decorative elastic or cable cord. Mark or crease a fold line and lay the cord along it. Fold the fabric over the cord and stitch closely with the zipper foot. Insert as many lines of cording as needed. Stitch across the cord at one end of the work. Shirr fabric along the cord to desired fullness. To hold shirring permanently in place stitch across the opposite ends. When release of fullness for laundering is desired, cord ends may be tied instead of stitched. Corded headings for curtains, vanity skirts and dust ruffles can be made in this way.





THE SEAM GUIDE



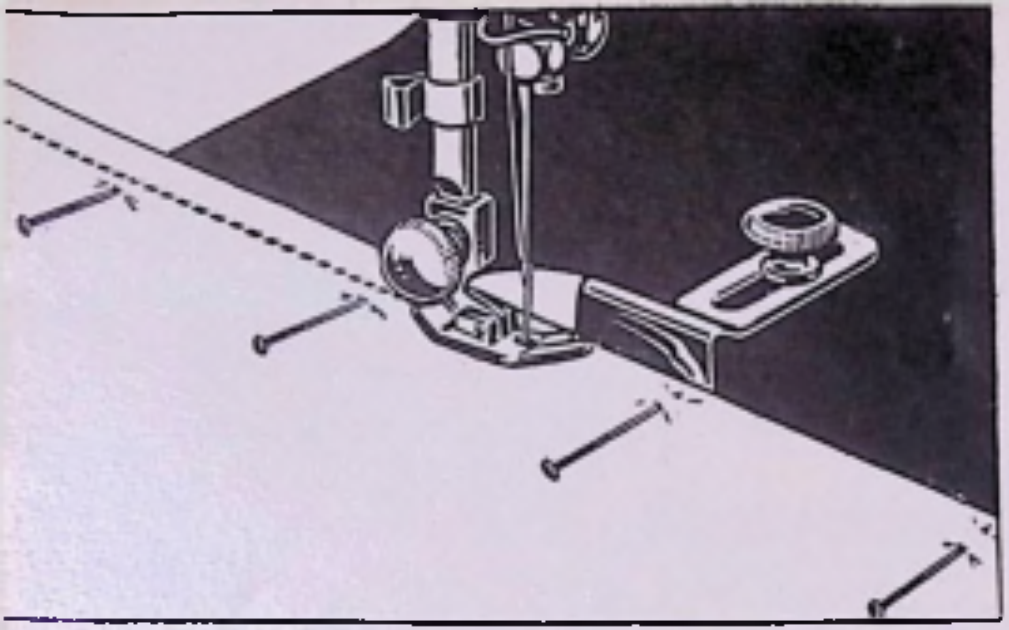
This attachment aids the straight stitching of seams and edges, guiding the fabric evenly at a desired distance from the needle. It is attached to the bed of the machine by means of a thumb screw in either of the two threaded holes provided. Stitching may be spaced at any distance between 1/8" and 1 3/8" from an edge. This guide is used in connection with a presser foot.

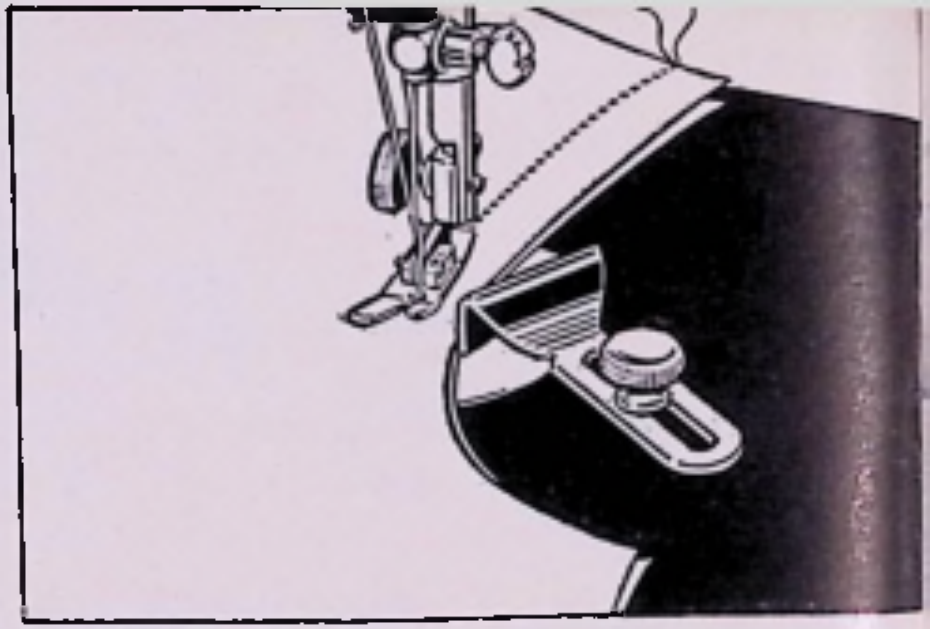
APPLICATIONS

Seams	Tucks
Top Stitching	Simple Binding
Stay Stitching	Decorative Stitching

SEAMS

To guide seam stitching straight and parallel to the edge of the fabric, fasten the attachment to the machine and adjust for proper seam width. Make sure that the guide is aligned with the presser foot.





Pin seam edges together and baste if necessary. Hand basting can be eliminated on easy-to-handle fabrics. Place pins with the points toward the seam edge, so that they nip into the fabric at the stitching line. The hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points. When stitching, guide the fabric edges lightly against the guide.

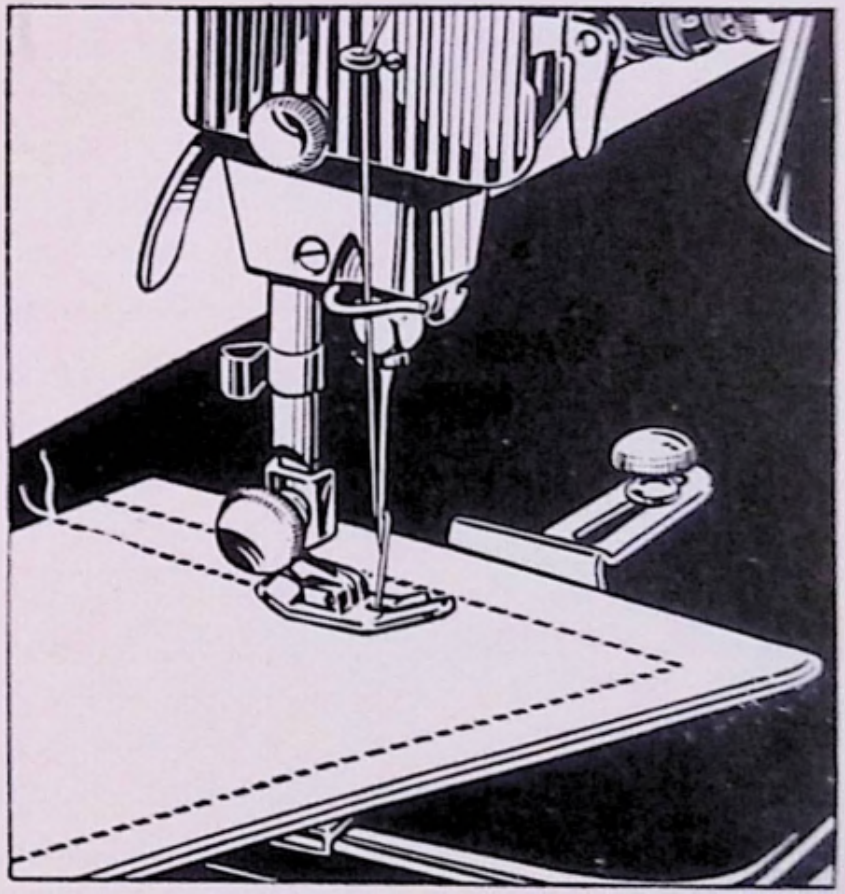
Curved seams require additional treatment in handling. A shorter stitch should be used to provide greater elasticity and strength. To guide a uniform seam allowance the attachment should be set at an angle, so that the end closest to the needle acts as a guide.

TOP STITCHING

This is a simple and practical way to accent the lines of a garment and at the same time give additional firmness.

With the aid of the seam guide both single and multiple rows of stitching can be placed expertly along lapel and facing edges, around collars and pockets and as a hem finish.

A subtle effect is achieved by using matching thread; contrasting threads add a decorative touch.

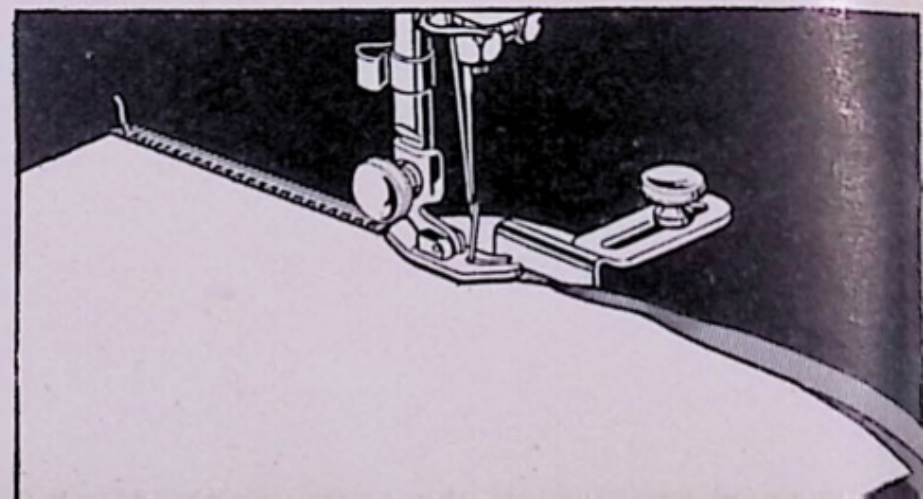


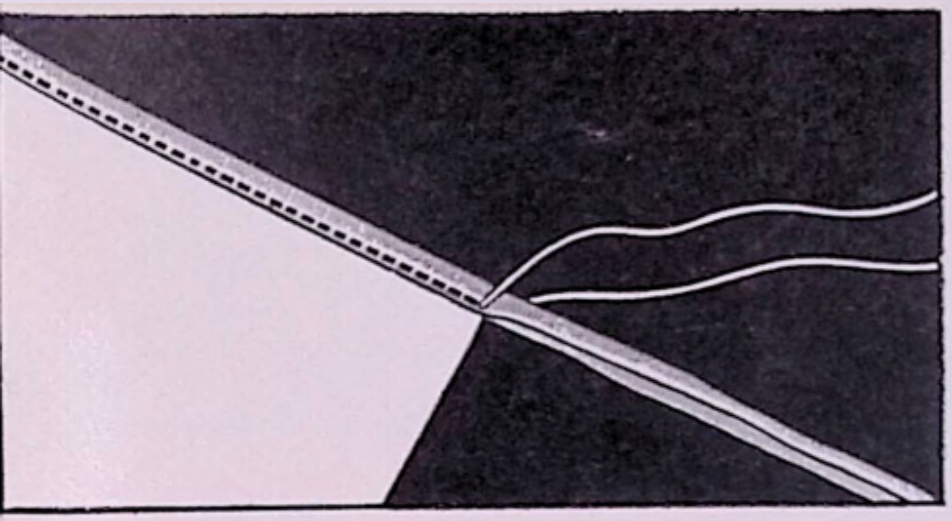
BINDING

Binding is an effective way to finish raw edges on simple aprons, curtains and many household accessories. It is attractive when used as a colorful fashion accent on cotton dresses and play clothes.

Packaged bindings are available in a variety of colors and widths. Self bias strips may be prepared if desired. If the binding is not already folded in half, press a center crease. Fold the prepared binding over the raw edge of the fabric and place under presser foot. Lower the needle into the binding a short distance from the edge. Slide the seam guide over to hold the binding in position and tighten thumb screw. Stitch, carefully guiding the edge to be bound inside the center fold of the tape.

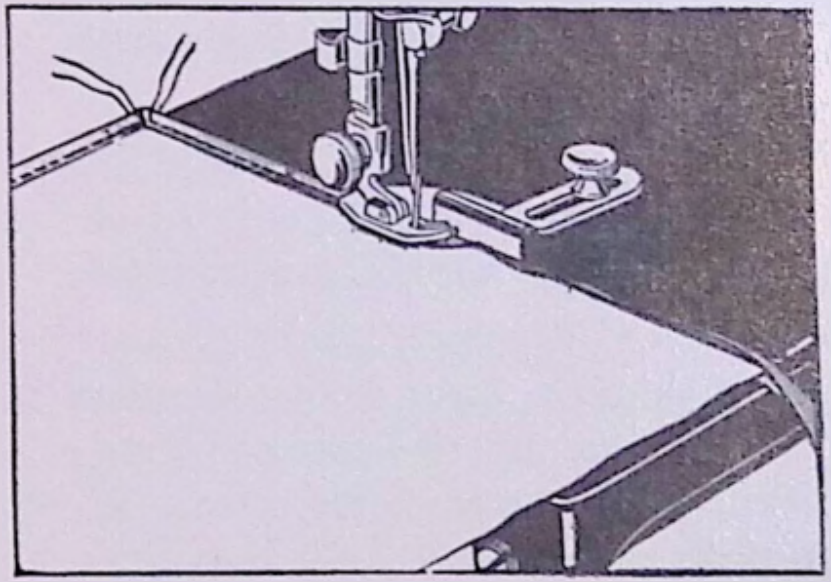
To Form a Square Corner. Apply binding along one side, stitch to the edge of the fabric at the corner, but not beyond. Remove the work and cut thread ends about three inches from stitching.





Bring the needle through the binding at the corner to hold in place. Lower the presser foot. Hold the thread ends of the first stitching in the left hand. Stitch slowly, and pull back slightly until the corner is clear of the presser foot. Fasten and conceal thread ends.

Turn binding around corner at a right angle, over the edge of the fabric. Fold and crease the binding diagonally into a square mitered corner.



TUCKING

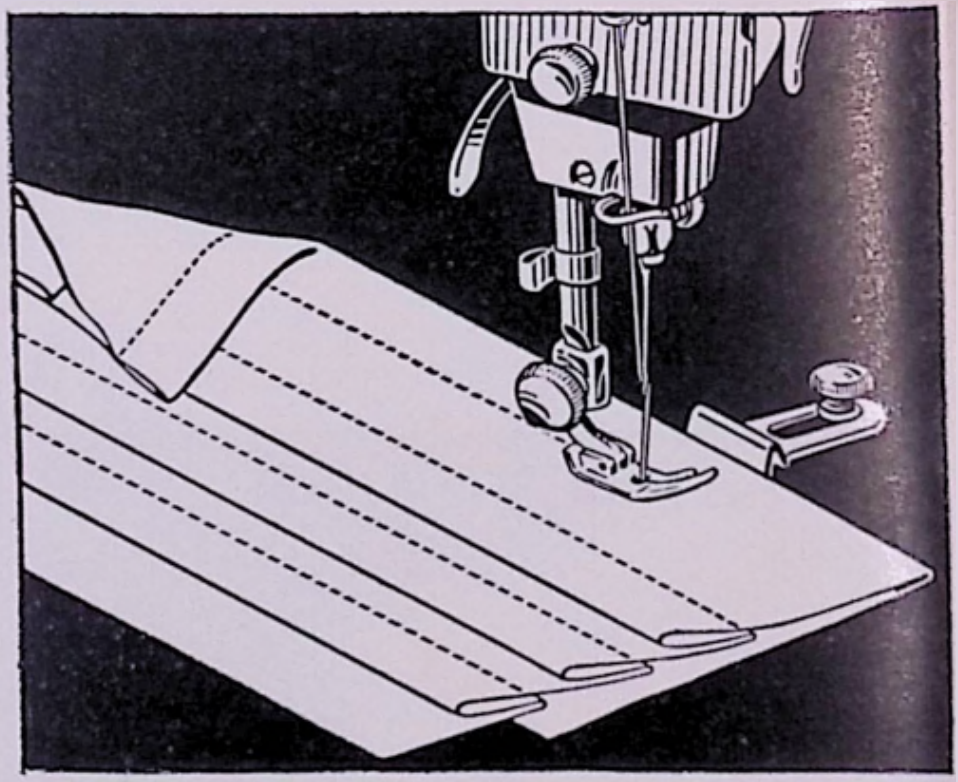
Tucking is always an interesting fashion detail on blouses, lingerie and children's clothes. Spacing and depth of tucks allow for a variety of effects.

Tucks are usually formed on the lengthwise thread of the fabric. This grain is firm and for that reason lends itself to tucking.

Prepare by pressing the center fold line of the tucks. Adjust the guide to the desired depth, placing the center fold against it.

Since tucking is formed and sewn on the right side of the fabric, perfect tension and stitch adjustments are essential.

Ordinarily the thread is accurately blended to the material in color and texture, but a boldly contrasting thread may also be used to produce variation and interest.



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